Amusements.

COLONEL WOOD'S MUSEUM AND GALLERY OF NATURE AND ART.

First week of the great Phenomena, the

Madagascar Family.

From Barnum's Museum. [illegible] Third week of

The Little People—King and Queen of [illegible]

200,000 Curiosities on Exhibition.

Fifth week of THE INVISIBLE LADY. [illegible]

[illegible]

EDWIN KELLY, Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Washington street, between Clark and Dearborn.

ARLINGTON, KELLY, LEON & DONNIKER'S MINSTRELS.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION. UNRIVALLED PERFORMANCES. First week of the Carte de Visite. First week of the Plantation Darkies. First week of Kathleen [illegible] [illegible] Doors open at 7 o'clock. [illegible]

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Proprietor and Manager..........J. H. McVicker.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7th,

BENEFIT OF MRS. MYERS,

Who will present for the first time in the West the new play, in four acts, written by [illegible] and now being played at Wallack's Theatre, N. Y., entitled

PURE GOLD!

[illegible]

Song, "Happy Land of Canaan"........Mrs. Myers.

Dance..........Miss Jennie Hight.

After which Mr. Evans will recite "Our Devotions"

To conclude with the roaring farce of

I'VE WRITTEN TO BROWN.

Saturday afternoon, GRAND MATINEE.

ROBINSON & HOWES'

CHAMPION CIRCUS,

Every evening. ROBINSON, the Champion, will appear [illegible]

SHAPPEE AND WHITNEY,

The Wonderful Gymnasts. [illegible] Saturday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, GRAND DAYLIGHT PERFORMANCE.

GRAND MASK BALL

GIVEN BY THE

Chicago Turners' (Turngemeinde) SOCIETY,

AT THE

NEW TURNERS' HALL,

NORTH CLARK STREET,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 7th, 1864,

ASSISTED BY THE

Full Great Western Band.

PROGRAMME:

1. "The Olympians in the Exile." [illegible]
2. "The Star Spangled Banner." A Grand Ballet-Divertissement and Tableaux executed by seven ladies.
3. "The Chinese Dance." A Burlesque executed by general request, by six gentlemen.
4. "The Polander's National Dance."
5. "The Prophet's Coronation Procession." Arranged after Meyerbeer's famous Opera, "The Prophet."

REGULATIONS.

[illegible]

Tickets, Two Dollars,

ADMITTING ONE GENTLEMAN AND LADY.

For every additional Lady 50 cents extra.

[illegible]

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. [illegible]

VARIETIES.

115 & 117 Dearborn street.

G. M. CHADWICK.....Sole Lessee and Proprietor.

IMMENSE ATTRACTION

MISS

KATHLEEN O'NEIL,

The Great Irish Vocalist.

DICK SANDS,

EVERY EVENING IN HIS

CHAMPION CLOG DANCE.

SCALE OF PRICES: [illegible]

Auction Sales.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. AUCTION. New and Second-Hand Furniture, &c. [illegible] WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS. SALESROOMS IN PORTLAND BLOCK, [illegible] Dearborn street, Chicago.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. [illegible]

At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Aucts.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, [illegible] Dearborn st.

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL

OIL PAINTINGS,

BY CATALOGUE,

AT AUCTION,

From the well known Gallery of Messrs.

WILLIAMS & EVERETT,

BOSTON, MASS.

[illegible]

Lost.

LOST—$50 Reward. Lost on [illegible]

LOST—One pair of Gold Eye Glasses [illegible]

LOST—On Saturday afternoon, at McVicker's Theatre, a Black Lace Veil. [illegible]

TO RENT—The lower part of a House [illegible]

TO RENT—Part of an Office [illegible]

TO RENT—Two very desirable [illegible]

FOUND—A Black Newfoundland [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY

Office No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible] per year..........$10.00 [illegible]

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

There will be no deviation from the foregoing scale of rates.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864. NUMBER 258.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

THE NEWS.

We are strengthened in the belief we have already expressed that Sherman's expedition is at an end. The report comes reaffirmed, and apparently on good authority, that he has reached Jackson on his way to Vicksburg. We are prepared to believe it to be true, and to award to Gen. Sherman and his corps commanders, if it be so, the highest praise for the gallantry and steadiness which could have brought them safely out of perils, than which none more imminent have ever hung about any expedition in this war. It is something to have gone forward and got safely back on Sherman's route into the very heart of the rebellion. It is nevertheless a disappointment that an advantage thus reached could not have been improved, but this the failure of the other co-operating expeditions forbade.

Men are wanted, these must be had. We are still busy in proving what States owe the government nothing. Meanwhile the great gaps in all our armies continue. Let there be such a call for troops as will bring out men enough to fill the whole line, and give an adequate reserve. We are proud to be told that our own State has filled her quota, and so of others, but we are impressed with the conviction that the great demand of the hour is not being met. The pressing necessity of the campaign is even now upon us, and our recruits who should have had months of drill, are still in civil life and to be caught as well as taught. If it shall indeed prove that evils befall our armies from this delay, the responsibility will be a fearful one for those to whom it will come home.

Rebel piracies are reported on the Chesapeake Bay on steam and sail craft, plying out of Baltimore. The freebooters put out in a schooner and captured a small steamer and two tugs that have been making trips between Baltimore and Fortress Monroe. They robbed the captain of the steamer of his money, and released the boat after receiving bonds in $20,000 each.

By the foreign advices, reported elsewhere, the report is reaffirmed of foreign intervention in our war in negotiation between France and England. There is a hint of speedy pacification in the Danish question on the new basis proposed by England.

In the House of Lords, Earl De Grey said the Government did not intend to send commissioners to report on the operations of the American armies. But three officers had been sent to report on iron-clads. For obvious reasons, no officers were sent to the Confederate States.

The foreign advices on the strength of Hamburg telegrams, say that the Prussians have evacuated Jutland, but a British paper says they retained possession of Kolding, with orders not to advance beyond there. The Germans are destroying the Dannewerke, for centuries the great bulwark of the Danish realm.

The news from Gen. Banks' command is interesting, and covers the range of operations in Texas, Louisiana, and before Mobile, where it is now reported Admiral Farragut has been busied with a mere feint to create a diversion in Sherman's favor.

The first rebel account of the battle of Olustee stated their loss at [illegible]; the next report increased it to 595. The third one states that their force consisted of 13 regiments of infantry, 4 battalions of cavalry, and 3 batteries of artillery, and their loss was 800 killed and wounded.

When the truth comes out, it will appear that they numbered about 10,000 men, and lost not less than 1,200—or equal to that of the Federal troops, who were only half their strength in the battle.

As we have before stated, the election in New Hampshire takes place to-day. The Union candidates are Joseph A. Gilmore (the present incumbent) for Governor, and F. C. Cheney, of Peterborough, for Railroad Commissioner. The Democratic candidates are Edward W. Harrington, of Manchester, for Governor, A. A. J. Vaughan of Laconia, for Railroad Commissioner. Members of both Houses of the Legislature, the Governor's Council, five in number, and various county and town officers, all of whom are elected for only one year, are to be voted for.

An explanation comes from Washington, given in our special dispatch, tending to relieve Gen. Meade from the serious imputation resting upon him in relation to the Gettysburg battle. It is now stated that the order issued by him for a retreat, was merely for a movement to what he believed to be a stronger position, a little in the rear of the town, but that arriving at the place and finding how strongly our army was posted, he recalled the order. If this is all of it Senator Wilkinson has put his foot in it.

COPPERHEAD HOPES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

CINCINNATI, March 5, 1864.

A great interest is felt in the anticipated action [illegible] nominate Fremont, which is to meet in Cleveland on the 10th of May. From that Convention important results are anticipated, as the radical German element constitutes so large a proportion of the Republican party.

This dispatch is sent by a disciple of the traitor Vallandigham, a drunken attache of the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

Of course the secession readers of the fire-in-the-rear concern would be hugely delighted if the "radical Germans" should do so absurd a thing as to nominate a candidate for President in the Cleveland Convention. All the Copperheads may [illegible] the anticipated action of the Germans as a sweet morsel under their tongues, but it will turn to ashes in their mouths. The Germans are not going to play the part of [illegible] for the copperheads. Should a [illegible] go to the extreme of nominating [illegible] ticket will not poll five [illegible] United States. The [illegible] body will give the [illegible] Convention a cor[illegible]. The copperheads [illegible] in their pipes and [illegible]

[illegible] is a Deserter.

[illegible] money by enlisting, getting [illegible] and deserting, and repeating [illegible]. A Wisconsin friend relates the following case in point: A big strapping fellow named George Hill, a brakeman on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railroad, enlisted into Col. Starkweather's 1st Wisconsin regiment. Not long afterwards he managed to obtain a discharge on some lying pretext or other, and came back to Milwaukee, where he enlisted into the 24th Wisconsin, receiving $150 bounty. He deserted a short distance beyond Louisville, with five others, whom he inveigled off with him. He made his way East, and in the course of a few months enlisted into two regiments, getting bounty from each and deserting at the first opportunity. He remained East from September, '62, to January, '63, when he [illegible] to Fort Wayne, where he became a brakeman on the Ft. W. and Toledo Railroad. In Toledo he was arrested last July and taken to Columbus, Ohio. He managed to get off by making the officers believe that he had been regularly discharged, which he succeeded in doing by altering his discharge from the 1st to the 24th Wis. The trick was [illegible] again arrested and sent down the Mississippi river to Memphis. He [illegible] and went to eastern Indiana, where he was found and arrested and sent to Chattanooga, where his regiment then was, and whence he escaped. He made his way to New Jersey, where he enlisted, got the bounty, deserted; went to New York, enlisted again, got $600 bounty, and then deserted for the seventh time, and managed to reach [illegible], where he is enjoying his bounty [illegible]

The United States General Hospital at Memphis.

The following is a summary of the transactions of the United States General Hospital at Memphis for the month ending February [illegible], 1864, so far as the same relate to Illinois [illegible]

[illegible]

The following are the names of Illinois soldiers deceased in the same hospitals during the month: [illegible]

P. Jones, I, 5th cav.; Sam'l R. Patton, A, 129th; Elisha M. Barrett, G, 26th; Columbus Bolt, G, 119th; John Barclay, G, 1st art'y; Lyman Ross, H, 3d cav.; Adam Rice, E, 2d art'y; Samuel E. Parker, F, 1st artillery.

Touching the rumors that the pirate Alabama is about to visit the Pacific Ocean, it may not be amiss to give the strength of our Pacific squadron, which is as follows:

	Guns.	Officers and Men.
St. Marys	22	300
Steam sloop Lancaster	24	500
Steamer Narragansett	5	150
Steamer Saranac	9	250
Steamer Saginaw	5	100
Sailing sloop Cyane	20	200
Totals	75	1500

These vessels all belong to the regular navy, and the Saginaw is said to be very fast. There is a rumor that other steamers are under orders for the Pacific.

INTERESTING REPORT BY COL. STREIGHT.

Rebel Treatment of Union Prisoners—Flagrant Violation of his Terms of Surrender—The Outrages to which his Men were Subjected.

WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1864.

Hon. F. W. Kellogg, House Committee on Military Affairs:

DEAR SIR: Agreeable to your request, I have the honor to report the following facts in relation to the treatment of our officers and men by the rebel authorities:

It is impossible for me to give you an account of all the acts of barbarity, inhumanity and bad faith I have witnessed during my captivity; but I will endeavor to mention such instances as will give you as correct an idea of the true condition of our men as possible.

On the 3d of May last near Rome, Georgia, my command having become so reduced by hard fighting and marching, during the seven days previous, that it was evident to me that we (about fifteen hundred officers and men) would fall into the hands of the enemy, and, after holding a council of war with my regimental commanders, it was decided to capitulate, and thus to secure the best terms possible for the command as a condition of surrender. In accordance with this decision I met the rebel commander, Gen. Forrest, under a flag of truce, when a stipulation was entered into between him and myself, whereby it was agreed that my command should surrender as prisoners of war, on the following conditions, to-wit:

1. Each regiment should be permitted to retain its colors.
2. The officers to retain their side arms.
3. Both officers and men were to retain their haversacks, knapsacks and blankets; and all private property of every description was to be respected and retained by the owner.

The above terms were in a measure respected while we remained with General Forrest; but no sooner were we turned over to the rebel authorities than a system of robbing commenced which soon relieved us of everything valuable in our possession. The blankets, haversacks, and knapsacks were taken from my men at Atlanta. They were also robbed of nearly all their money, and most of them lost their overcoats at the above named place. Here, too, the colors and side arms were taken from us. My men were turned into an enclosure without shelter of any kind, destitute of blankets and overcoats, as I have before stated, and kept under guard for four days, during which time a most disagreeable cold storm prevailed; after which they were sent forward to Richmond [illegible]

My officers were sent to Richmond, after a stay of about ten days in Atlanta. On our arrival at the rebel capital we were all searched separately, and all moneys found in our possession were taken from us. For a few days thereafter we were allowed to draw small sums of our money for the purpose of purchasing food. But this privilege was soon denied us.

I then asked and obtained permission from the rebel authorities for the officers to send home for money, clothing and provisions. The clothing and provisions were generally delivered to the parties ordering them, providing the package or box containing them was not broken open and rifled of its contents before it reached its destination, which was frequently the case; but in no case within my knowledge have the moneys been delivered to the owner. The retention of this money, after expressly agreeing to deliver it, is an act of perfidy that beggars description. I have repeatedly called the attention of the rebel authorities to the terms of my surrender, and demanded that its provisions be complied with; but General Winder, commandant of the prisoners, took from me the stipulations signed by Gen. Forrest which he still retains, and refused to be governed by its provisions. My officers, together with something near one thousand other United States officers, are confined in a large warehouse building, with an average space of about twenty-five feet square to each man. This includes all room for washing, cooking, eating, sleeping and exercising. They have no bunks, chairs or seats of any kind furnished them, consequently they both sit and sleep on the floor. The windows of the building were entirely open until about the middle of December last, when pieces of canvass were furnished for the purpose of closing them to keep the cold out; but, as this would leave us in the dark, we were compelled to leave a portion of them open and endure the cold.

Many of the officers were entirely destitute of blankets until our government sent a quantity to us in the fore part of the winter. The supply of blankets is now exhausted, and officers who have been captured during the last six weeks have none furnished them.

The rations furnished both officers and men by the rebels consist of about one pound of corn bread, made from unbolted meal, and one-fourth of a pound of poor fresh meat per day. The meat has been issued to the prisoners but about half the time since the first of December last. In addition to the rations of bread and meat as above stated, the prisoners draw about two quarts of rice to one hundred men. There is a sufficient quantity of salt furnished, and a very small quantity of vinegar. I will here remark that, in a few instances, say six or eight times at most, a small quantity of sweet potatoes has been issued instead of the rations of meat.

The above is the sum total of the rations issued to our officers and men now prisoners of war.

The condition of our unfortunate enlisted men, now in the hands of the enemy, is much worse than that of the officers. From early in May last, when I arrived in Richmond, to about the 1st of December, all the enlisted men were taken to what is called Belle Island, and turned into an enclosure like so many cattle in a slaughter pen. Very few of them had tents, or shelter of any kind, and the few tents furnished were so old and leaky as to render them but little better than none.

All the prisoners are taken to Libby when they first arrive in Richmond, for the purpose of counting them and enrolling their names; consequently, I had a fair chance to see their condition when they arrived. Fully one-half the prisoners taken since May last were robbed by their captors of their coats, and nearly all were robbed of their overcoats, blankets and haversacks. At least one-third of them had been compelled to trade their pants and blouses for mere rags that would scarcely hide their nakedness. Very many of them were entirely barehead[ed], and not a few, as late as the middle of December, were brought in who had nothing on but a pair of old ragged pants and a shirt, being barehead[ed], barefooted, and without a blouse, overcoat or blanket.

I have seen hundreds of our men taken to the hospital thus clad, and in a dying condition. I have frequently visited the hospital, and have conversed with large numbers of dying men, brought there from the island, who assured me that they had been compelled to lie out in the open air, without any medical attendance, though for several days they had been unable to walk. Though destitute of anything like quarters, and nearly naked during the cold, stormy and chilly fall season, the first and chief complaint of all those I saw and talked with was on account of an insufficient quantity of food. I will here remark that in no instance have the rebel authorities furnished clothing or blankets to our men. During the winter large numbers of our men were frozen. I heard one of the rebel surgeons in charge say that there were over twenty of our men who would have to suffer amputation from the effects of frost. This was before the coldest weather had commenced.

Some time in the fore part of December a portion of our men were removed from the island to some large buildings, where they were more comfortably quartered; but there has been no time since May last but what more or less men have been kept on the island, in the open air, and without blankets or overcoats. It is a common thing for the rebels to keep our men for several days without food. This was particularly the case with a portion of the Gettysburg prisoners. Some went as long as six days without food, and were compelled to march during the time. The officers captured at Chickamauga assure me that they and their men were robbed of everything. Many of them lost their coats, hats and boots as soon as captured, and then were nearly starved and frozen.

I trust you will pardon me for the tedious length of this communication. If you will bear with me I will only call your attention to a few of the outrages practiced on our officers and men in the prison discipline. Under the building known as Libby prison is a large cellar, in which they have several cells partitioned off. Several of them are without any light, but some have windows below the pavement. These cells are used for the purpose of confining securely such of the prisoners as the authorities may fear will attempt to escape, as well as such as may chance to offend some one of the many petty official and prison attaches. Some of our unfortunate men are continually confined in these filthy holes on one pretext or another. It is the uniform practice to feed any and all persons sent to these cells on bread and water only. Lieutenant Reed, of the Third Ohio Volunteers, was thrown into one of these cells and kept there for forty-eight hours, without anything to eat or drink during the time. He was not allowed any blankets nor his overcoat. The weather was very damp and cold, and he at that time was suffering from a most severe wound in the hip.

On the night of the 15th of December I received a communication purporting to come from one in authority, stating that for one hundred dollars in greenbacks and two silver watches myself and my friend would be permitted to pass the guard. Some days previous to this one of my officers succeeded in making his escape in this way, and although I [illegible] apprehension that it was a trap, nevertheless I resolved to try the experiment. Accordingly Capt. B. C. G. Reed, of the 3d Ohio, and myself went to the designated place at the appointed hour, where we were assured that it was all right. We complied with the terms and passed out; but no sooner were we outside the guard lines than Lieut. La Touche, the Adjutant of the prison, and seven men sprang out from a concealed place and commenced firing upon us without halting us. We were unarmed and could do nothing but surrender. We were taken back to the prison, put in irons and thrown into one of these filthy holes called cells, where we were kept for three weeks on bread and water. The weather was very cold during the time, and we nearly perished. There was a large amount of filth in the cell, which I could not induce them to remove, nor could I get them to permit me to remove it. I also asked for a box to sit on, of which there was a large number in the cells. But everything was denied me. At the time I was taken to the cell there were six of our men confined in one of these cells for attempting to escape. They had been there for six days without blankets, and two of them were very sick. They were released at the end of seven days of their confinement.

I might continue to enumerate instances of a similar character, but these will answer to give you an idea of what is daily taking place. I cannot describe to you the loathsome filthiness of these cells. They are infested with an innumerable number of rats and mice, and they have no mark of having been cleaned since they were first built. It is needless for me to say that no man can survive a long confinement in a place of this kind; and although I am acquainted with several persons who have been confined there, I do not know one who [illegible] a well man.

As I have before remarked, it is impossible for me to enumerate in this communication but a few of the many acts of barbarity which have come under my notice, though I have endeavored to give a correct conclusion relative to the treatment our unfortunate men are receiving at the hands of the inhuman people with whom we are at war. They seem lost to every principle of humanity, and it is my candid opinion that their brutality to our prisoners is only measured by their fears.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, A. D. STREIGHT,

Colonel 51st Indiana Volunteers.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST AND STILL CONFLICTING RUMORS FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

HIS ARRIVAL AT JACKSON IS RE-ASSERTED.

The Notorious Rebel Forrest Reported Killed.

A REBEL RUMOR OF DISASTER TO SHERMAN'S FORCE.

Congressional Matters—Yesterday's Debate in the House.

ILLINOIS HAS FILLED HER QUOTA UNDER THE NEW CALL—WHAT OTHER STATES HAVE DONE.

Gen. Meade's Order at Gettysburg Explained.

MATTERS IN THE IOWA LEGISLATURE.

Late and Important from Europe

A FRESH BATCH OF INTERVENTION RUMORS.

Dublin Riot—Danish War—Proposed Adjustment.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE DAMASCUS.

A Danish Iron-Clad at Work on the German Batteries.

GEN. SHERMAN'S EXPEDITION.

Its Return to Jackson Reaffirmed.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 7, 1864.

An officer has arrived here direct from Vicksburg, who corroborates the Confederate stories regarding the return of Gen. Sherman's expedition to Jackson, and says that a portion of the force is on the march already for Vicksburg and with it is a small army of negroes, a large lot of mules, horses, hogs, cattle &c., spoils taken en route.

Rebel rumors say that Col. Forrest was killed in an engagement with the expedition. We must soon have full particulars from our correspondent, who accompanied the movements.

MEMPHIS, March 5, via CAIRO, March 7.—Reports are current here that Sherman has returned to Vicksburg, and it is generally believed in official circles, but nothing definite has yet been received, as there have been no arrivals from that place.

McPherson's corps is reported between Jackson and the Black river, and Hurlbut near Brandon. Definite news is hourly expected.

MAJOR GENERAL SHERMAN'S CORPS COMMANDERS.

As great anxiety prevails regarding the success of the Sherman expedition, we give a brief history of his corps commanders.

Major General James B. McPherson, commanding the 17th corps, was, at the breaking out of the rebellion, a Lieutenant of Engineers, and was employed in the survey of the bay and harbor of San Francisco. Gen. Halleck, during the siege of Corinth, appointed him on his staff as Chief Engineer, afterwards as Inspector General, from which position he was promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers, and placed in charge of the military railroads of Tennessee, was afterwards promoted to a Major Generalcy and assigned to the command of Bolivar, Tennessee. The last Congress confirmed him both as Brigadier and Major General. In the advance of the army on Jackson, Miss., by way of Water Valley, he commanded the 17th army corps. When our line of communication was cut off he returned with the army to Memphis, when he left in February, 1863, for Milliken's Bend. This corps was engaged in the several fights at and around Vicksburg, viz: Port Gibson, Champion Hill and [illegible]. During the siege of Vicksburg, he was chief adviser of Major Gen. Grant, and his services as an engineer was considered the most effectual. Gen. McPherson is a very young man, being only thirty-one. This Congress has confirmed him as a Brigadier General in the United States army, the youngest who holds that position.

Major Gen. John A. Logan, was formerly Colonel of the 31st Illinois infantry, which position he obtained on the breaking out of the rebellion. He was during the Mexican war Regimental Quartermaster of the 1st Illinois infantry. He distinguished himself at Fort Donelson, having led a charge, was afterwards promoted to a Brigadier Generalcy, and placed in command of the 3d division, was afterwards promoted to a Major Generalcy, and succeeded Major Gen. Sherman in command of the 15th Army Corps. As a fighting man, Gen. Logan stands first in the list of American Volunteer officers. Gen. Logan was born in [illegible] in this State, is about 35 years of age, and of Irish extraction.

Major-General Stephen A. Hurlbut, formerly a lawyer from Belvidere in this State, is a South Carolinian by birth. He was one of the first Brigadier-General made by the President when this war broke out, was first assigned to duty in Missouri, and was relieved by Gen Fremont and ordered home; he afterwards was appointed to the command of the old 4th Division, and distinguished himself at Shiloh and the Hatchie. He is the elder Major-General in the Department of the Tennessee, and should any accident befall Gen. Sherman, would by virtue of his commission command the Department, and this present expedition.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1864.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Col. Rosloff, Danish Minister, has gotten out a pamphlet, representing the Danish view of the Schleswig-Holstein question, for private circulation among members of the Cabinet, Congressmen and foreign diplomats. It is understood that the German Ministers will reply to what they consider his fallacious statements.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Iowa, have raised their full quotas under the 500,000 call; Ohio, Wisconsin and Missouri very nearly so; Pennsylvania and Kentucky continue to make the worst showing.

It is not true that as soon as the impending draft is completed another will be ordered, but a proposition is entertained in the War Department to make an additional call for 200,000 men before the draft is made, in order to make up for the deficiency to be caused by the transfer of men from the army to the navy, and to raise and keep ready for emergencies two large reserve bodies, one to be formed in the West, and the other in the [illegible].

GETTYSBURG.

It is stated authoritatively that the order to retreat from Gettysburg after the first day's fight, proved before the Committee on the Conduct of the War to have been given by General Meade, was issued before he reached Gettysburg, upon the supposition that the enemy advanced upon him for the purpose of giving battle. General Meade selected [illegible] miles east of Gettysburg, upon which he meant to await the approach of the rebel army, and directed the troops in advance to fall back to it. Upon reaching Gettysburg, however, he satisfied himself of the superiority of position held by our troops near town, and determined to give battle from it, and countermanded his previous orders.

COURT MARTIAL.

Gen. Hunter has arrived here from the West with findings of the Committee of Inquiry into the conduct of Gens. Rosecrans, McCook, Crittenden, and Negley. It is understood that although the three first mentioned officers are not pronounced altogether blameless, the committee does not recommend any further proceedings against them.

Nothing was found to sustain the charges against Gen. Negley. The letter of Gen. Rosecrans in reply to that of Gen. Wood, published with the former's report, is part of the record of the committee. It is very bitter.

GEN. BURNSIDE.

Gen. Burnside is here. He reports considerable success in recruiting for the 9th corps.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Brooks made a long stump speech to-day on the deficiency bill, in which he charged that the thirty millions deficiency for transportation was for the expense of sending to their homes the few soldiers who have had an opportunity to exercise the elective franchise. The debate which sprang up on the clause in the deficiency bill appropriating thirty-three thousand for medical attendance of colored refugees, enlivened it [illegible] the House. Green Clay Smith made one of his strong anti-rebellion, anti-slavery speeches, which was responded to by Mr. Mallory in his usual strain. A lively personal discussion followed between Messrs. Blow and Blair. Mr. Rollins followed, [illegible] the latter's emancipation record and congratulating himself [illegible] present associations together.

Mr. Rollins reminded Mr. Blow of the time when they two were members of the Know Nothing party, and voted in 1855 for Col. Doniphan against Benton forty-four times. Blow admitted the fact, but denied that the question of slavery was involved, and added that he was proved to have belonged to the great American party, which, if successful, would have prevented the war. The rising of the committee stopped the warfare in the midst of its career.

The bill which passed the House to-day requires any American vessel sailing to or from foreign ports to carry letter and newspaper mails at the request of the Postmaster General, or Minister or Consul.

THE HAMMOND COURT MARTIAL.

The prosecution in the trial of Surgeon General Hammond have not yet closed. The testimony recently taken shows purchases of medical supplies to the amount of one and a half million of dollars, from Wyeth & Bro., of Philadelphia, and J. C. McGuire & Co., of Washington, whom it is charged Gen. Hammond favored, at Government expense. Some of the whisky furnished by Wyeth was brought from the hospital into court, having the appearance of catsup.

SECOND DISPATCH.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.

THE GOLD QUESTION.

It is understood that the speech on the gold question, delivered last week by Mr. Stebbins of New York, was written by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. This will explain the extravagant praise bestowed on it by the same correspondent in Saturday's issue of that paper.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Committee on the Internal Revenue, on the proposed amendments to the tax law to be sent to the Committee of Ways and Means to-morrow, will recommend on all sales a tax of about one-tenth of one per cent; twenty per cent on leaf, and forty cents on manufactured tobacco; four per cent on incomes over five and under ten thousand dollars.

SECESH PROCLIVITIES.

Robt. Beale, nominated for Warden of the Washington jail, is charged from several quarters with disloyal sympathies.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.

The Committee on Internal Revenue has heretofore advised revenue officers not to prosecute wholesale dealers in proprietary articles for selling those articles in original packages without affixing appropriate stamps, where such sales are made prior to April 1st, 1864.

The Committee now decides not to extend this privilege beyond that date, since Congress is in session and can grant further relief if desired.

THE LANMAN BOOK JOB.

The House, by sixteen majority, adopted a resolution introduced by Mr. Spaulding, reviving the Lanman book job, but cutting down the price to one dollar for each copy copy-righted.

Mr. Farnsworth gave notice that when Illinois was called, he should introduce a resolution rescinding Mr. Spaulding's.

THE MEDICAL INSPECTOR GENERAL.

In the executive session of the Senate to-day, a motion was entered to reconsider the confirmation of Dr. Barnes, as Medical Inspector General. It was subsequently ascertained that his commission had already been issued to him. So the reconsideration cannot be had.

THE BUELL CASE.

It has long been a matter of surprise to military circles that the finding of the Committee to investigate the conduct of Gen. Buell has never been made public. It now appears that the delay was accidental.

The Committee pronounced Gen. Buell free from all blame and it is due to him to say that he has borne unintended injustice of unproved imputations upon his military capacity and loyalty so long without a murmur.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs reported in favor of extending northern supremacy so as to embrace Dacotah.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The President and Secretary of War called on Admiral Dahlgren yesterday afternoon, and informed him that they had received a dispatch from Gen. Butler, announcing the safe arrival of Col. Dahlgren, with 100 men within our lines.

Gen. Meade was examined before the Committee on the Conduct of the War on Saturday, in relation to his conduct at the battle of Gettysburg, and in answer to the charges preferred against him by Generals Doubleday and Sickles, the General gave a full history of the battle, denying in toto the charges preferred. Several Generals who played prominent parts in that engagement have been sent for.

A recent correspondence between the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, has given occasion to some telegrams, which are unjust to both. There is the highest authority for saying that neither letter contained more than a frank explanation of their respective positions, and that nothing in them evinced the slightest abatement of mutual respect and confidence.

The Senate ratified the treaties made with the various branches of the Shoshone Indians, by Gov. Doty of Utah, for the protection of overland emigration, and the security of the proposed Pacific railroad and telegraph line, and for the safety of the miners in Idaho and Utah.

The House Ways and Means Committee discussed the national banking system at length in their session this morning. An order is to be issued detailing soldiers who desire to serve in the navy, to numerous vessels which are now waiting their crews.

Senator Fessenden, who has been ill, is better, and will probably be in the Senate to-morrow.

An official announcement is made of the receipts and expenditures of the United States exclusive of Trust Funds from October 1st to December 31st, by which it appears:

The receipts from customs were nearly $22,3[illegible]; public lands, $170,500; from direct tax, $14,000; from internal revenue, over $27,000,000; from incidental and miscellaneous sources, $3,5[illegible]; and the remainder from bonds, certificates of indebtedness and interest-bearing Treasury Notes. Expenditures were $257,290,000, including for war debt $159,300,000; navy debt $4,000,000; redemption of certificates of indebtedness, $57,000,000; reimbursement of temporary loans, $32,500,000.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The following information will be a sufficient response to many inquiries which have been made upon the subject:

Seven-thirty notes, if sent to the Treasury Department for redemption, are paid, the principal in lawful money and the interest in coin.

They are, however, exchangeable at any time before or at maturity for bonds falling due in 1881, the principal and interest of which are payable in coin. Bonds will be issued in the denominations from $500. The notes are therefore convertible only when presented in sums of $500, or the multiples, in accordance with the act of August, 1861.

When at date of conversion the accrued interest on the 7-30 notes exceeds the accrued interest of the bonds, the bonds are issued, if coupon, with all coupons, and if registered, bearing interest from Jan. 1, or July 1, next preceding the conversion. The balance of interest is paid in coin. When at date of conversion the accrued interest on the six per cent bonds exceeds that on the 7-30 notes, the interest due on the notes is paid in coin, and the bonds are issued, if coupons, with the first coupon stamped with the date of conversion, or if registered, with said date on their faces. If, however, parties desire the bonds to be issued with full coupons, on drawing a full half-year's interest, they can deposit the balance of interest (if any) in coin with any Assistant Treasurer of the United States, and forward his certificate of deposit with the notes sent for conversion. The 7-30 notes should be sent to the Treasury Department endorsed "pay to the Secretary of the Treasury" for redemption, with the signature of the party in whose name they are to be converted. The right to exchange United States notes issued under acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and July 1, 1862, ceased July 1, 18[illegible], as per act of March 3, 1863.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—It is understood that subsequent dispatches received here throw doubt upon the correctness of the information of the arrival of Col. Dahlgren in our lines at Fort Monroe. Nothing official, however, can be learned of it.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War will shortly investigate the Florida disaster. Gen. Seymour, who is under arrest, has been sent for. Mr. Hay will also be examined.

The special to the *Commercial* says the members of the New York Custom House Investigating Committee who have come on here while Mr. Rollins is absent in New Hampshire, say that thus far they have discovered but very little that is indicative of corruption in that institution.

FROM DES MOINES.

Legislative Matters, &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 7.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing Governor Stone to adjust and collect all the claims of the State against the United States; also sustained Mr. Wittenmyer by a vote of 35 to 6.

The House was engaged on the resumption question.

One hundred and ten new recruits were sent from here yesterday.

At the municipal election held here to-day the Republicans elected ten and the copperheads four Aldermen. The copperheads claim that they have elected their Mayor by 5 majority.

If that is all they can show, the Republicans will beat them on the contest, as more than five illegal votes can be proven.

FROM MADISON.

Wisconsin Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, March 7, 1864.

In the Assembly a resolution was introduced for evening sessions after Monday next. The passage of a resolution cutting off new business after March 14th, and for adjournment on April 4th, was reconsidered, and together with the resolution restricting debate, it was postponed till to-morrow.

The resolution for stationery to subordinate employees of the Assembly caused some discussion about the refusal of Mr. Hildebrandt to answer the summons of the Sergeant-at-Arms under the call of the House on Friday. The subject was postponed till his return.

Several local bills were introduced; among others, to appropriate $106 for damage to the Masonic Lodge by the Ozaukee anti-draft riots in 1862.

Bills also were introduced to authorize the formation of incorporations to aid Wisconsin inventors, and for the punishment of certain offenses against [illegible] owners; and one relating to the duties of the Attorney General, abolishing the office of Assistant Attorney General, &c. Instructions were given the Committee to make sundry inquiries about the management of the Attorney General's office.

In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor being absent, Senator Wilkinson was chosen President pro tem, for the remainder of the session by sixteen to six scattering. He made appropriate remarks on taking the Chair.

Bills were introduced to amend chapter thirty-four relative to the support of the poor.

New barracks have been erected at Camp Randall for two thousand men, making a total accommodation for five thousand men, with two hundred feet additional to the post hospital, and a large wing to the Harvey Hospital. It has been lately occupied. About fifty men for the 3d regiment left here to-day.

The order for the organization of the 37th regiment is published to-day. The men joining it have the same bounty as in old regiments. The rendezvous [illegible]

---

votes is to be at Madison. Capt. Samuel Harrison is Colonel; W. C. Webb, Quartermaster; D. C. Bundy, George H. Calpins and John Harrick, Surgeons; Lieutenant Colonel and Major, not yet announced; Second Lieutenants appointed from soldiers in the field.

The finding and sentence of the soldiers charged with the killing of Billinger, at New Lisbon last fall, and tried by court-martial, are sentenced to forfeiture of pay and to be confined at Fort Snelling. H. Bradley, twelve months; A. M. Olds, six months; H. Cottinger, three months; Chas. Cummings, sentenced to forfeit five dollars per month for five months and hard labor for thirty days. Edwin Wilber and Henry Proctor are acquitted.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Matters in Memphis and Vicinity.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, March 7.

By the steamer City of Alton, Captain Calvert, clerk Stanley Ryland, we have Memphis dates of Saturday p. m.

The small-pox is spreading considerably in Memphis. General Buckland has issued strict orders looking to the sanitary condition of the streets and alleys; also, that all persons not previously inoculated with kind pock shall at once be vaccinated or subject to a fine.

The election for county officers was progressing favorably.

CAIRO, March 7.—The steamer City of Alton, with fifty-one bales of cotton, and the olive Moon, with two hundred and fifty-two bales, arrived from Memphis this morning. Eighty-four men and eight officers, rebel prisoners from Memphis, go North this noon.

MEMPHIS, March 5.—The election is progressing quietly to-day. There is great activity among party friends of the different candidates, and an official count will be required to determine the result.

Adjutant Cohen was arrested for furnishing exemption papers for fifty dollars a piece.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer City of New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The Inman steamer City of New York, which left Liverpool at noon on the 24th, and Queenstown on the 25th, arrived at 7 a. m.

The America, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 24th.

The London *Morning Post's* city article says: Reports from Paris are still more positive that confidential negotiations are progressing between France and England for a joint recognition of the Southern Confederates, or if England refuses, France will act alone. The *Post* declines to vouch for these reports.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald denounced the Government for seizing Laird's rams. He asserted that the action was in contravention of law. In moving for all correspondence on the subject, he said he should deplore war with America, but would rather go to war than that the law of England should be infringed, in consequence of threats of foreign embassadors.

The Attorney General defended the Government, and explained their legal action. He claimed for the Government the move from a sense of justice, and no other motive.

Several speakers denounced the course of the Government, and charged it with pusillanimity. Others replied. Finally the motion was rejected by a vote of 178 to 173—a majority of five for the Government. The announcement of the vote was received with loud cheers from the Ministerial side.

Mr. Laird said it was true that, with the consent of British and American Governments, tobacco had passed through the blockade at Richmond for the Austrian and French Governments. England made no similar application for cotton, because the case was altogether different.

An immense meeting at Dublin to protest against the erection of the Albert memorial in College Green, was broken up by riotous proceedings. A desperate fight took place, but nothing serious.

Additional particulars of the Prussian repulse at Duppel are conflicting. One account looks disastrous for the Prussians, but the Prussian official account is that they were repulsed with only three killed and twenty wounded.

It was asserted that England proposed a conference on the Danish question on a new basis. Austria and Prussia assented.

The London *Times* regards this as hopeful for a settlement.

It was asserted that the *entente cordiale* between France and England was no longer doubtful. The Emperor agrees to co-operate.

Bourse firmer—66f. 60c.

The following is a synopsis of the news sent out per the Sidon, on the 23d:

The ship destroyed by the Alabama was the Emma Jane.

In the House of Lords, Earl DeGrey said the government did not intend to send commissioners to report on the operations of the American armies. But three officers had been sent to report on iron-clads. For obvious reasons no officers were sent to the Confederate States.

Official returns show that the British exports in 1863 were over £22,000,000 above 1862.

Hamburg telegrams say that the Prussians have evacuated Jutland, but a British paper says they retained possession of Kolding, with orders not to advance beyond there. The Germans are busy destroying the Dannewerke.

On the 22d the Prussians attacked the whole Danish line at Duppel. The Danes were first driven back, but afterwards re-occupied their former position.

The London *Times* strongly opposes English interference single handed, but bitterly denounces the powers that refuse co-operation. The conference of the minor German States adopted strong resolutions in opposition to the Austro-Prussian policy.

THE VERY LATEST.

The Confederate loan has been declined to [illegible]. The rate of discount of the Bank of England was reduced to six per cent.

Affairs in Schleswig are unchanged. It is confirmed that Austria and Prussia agree to a conference in London, but will not discontinue hostilities. The Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs in a speech distinctly asserted that not in Schleswig will the Danish government renew its efforts for terminating by means of negotiation the conflict with Germany. The *Times* thinks it probable that the spring will bring on a revolution in Germany.

[By Telegraph to Greencastle.]

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 18—8 o'clock p. m.

The Danish monitor iron-clad Krallkrake, has attacked Egernsund. She attempted to destroy the bridge erected by the Austro-Prussians in the Broager peninsula, but could not get near enough to do so owing to the shallow water. She fired seventy-two shots, and the German battery fired one hundred and fifty. One shot went through her funnel.

The Germans drove the Danish pickets from the Stendrur and Nubel woods. The Danes subsequently rallied in force, when the Germans retired without offering resistance.

The position of the Germans in Brangerland is very dangerous.

A dispatch in the London *Times* says the Swedish Minister at Copenhagen had been summoned to Stockholm, to confer with the Government there.

There is in Paris an unmistakable and widespread sympathy with Denmark.

The Danish position at Duppel is defended by 40,000 men and 200 cannon.

The *Times* city article of the 18th says the bullion now held by the Bank of France is £7,000,000, being £400,800 less than at last dates.

The sum of £57,000 in gold was taken to-day at the Bank of England.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1864.

Mr. FOOTE, of Vt., presented a petition from Eli Thayer praying the passage of a law confiscating the lands of the rebels, and distributing them among freedmen. Referred to Committee on Slavery and Freedmen.

Mr. CONNESS, of Cal., introduced a bill to amend the act to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, passed July 1st, 1862. Referred to the Special Committee on Pacific Railroad.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Mass., the bill repealing all acts for rendition of fugitive slaves was made the special order for Wednesday next.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, offered the following [resolution]:

Resolved, That a quorum of the Senate consists of a majority of the Senators duly chosen and qualified.

Resolved, That if a majority of the Presidential electors duly appointed and qualified vote for one person he is the President.

Resolved, That if the election of the President devolves on the House of Representatives, and the votes of a majority of the States represented in the House be cast for one person he is the President.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary, and ordered to be printed, on vote.

The bill authorizing the President to negotiate a treaty with certain Indian tribes of Oregon, was passed.

Mr. RAMSEY called up the bill granting land to aid in constructing a railroad from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior.

Mr. HOWE opposed the bill, and its consideration was postponed.

On motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wis., the bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad from St. Paul to the head of Lake Superior, was postponed until Thursday. The Senate went into executive session at 3:15 p. m., and subsequently adjourned.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 7th, 1864.

Some weeks ago, a resolution passed ordering 1900 copies of Larmon's Directory of Congress, at a copyright of two dollars apiece. The resolution was afterwards repealed.

Mr. SPAULDING, of Ohio, offered a resolution to remove the doubts which have arisen as to the binding force and efficacy of either of those resolutions, and affirming in all particulars the one which heretofore passed providing for the printing of the work, save only that the price shall be limited to one dollar apiece.

After an hour spent on this subject the resolution was passed by sixteen majority.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, offered a resolution calling on the President if compatible with public interest to inform the House what steps he has taken or is about to take for an exchange of prisoners, and that he communicate all the unpublished correspondence in relation to the said exchange.

Mr. DAWES, of Mass., objected and the resolution lies over.

Mr. ALLEY, of Mass., from the Committee on post offices and post roads, reported a bill requiring all sailing and steam vessels between the United States and foreign countries to carry the mail for such reasonable compensation as may be deemed proper, and authorizing the Post Master General to contract for four years' carrying of the mail matter other than letters to the Pacific coast by sea &c. The bill passed.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., made a speech denouncing the extravagance in military expenditures.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., thought if the items in this bill were improper the gentleman could note them down.

Mr. SMITH, of Ky., advocated the item of $30,000 for the medical attendance of contrabands.

Mr. MALLORY, of Ky., opposed it, wishing to confine the appropriation to those actually employed in the army.

Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., stated that among the appropriations for the Quartermaster's Department, were items for the transportation of troops to the different States, who were thus sent in the interest of the Administration to control elections by out voting the conservative power. He appealed from the majority of this House to Almighty God to reprobate such proceedings. He would not vote one dollar until such items were made clear.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., replied to Mr. Brooks saying, as to his appeal from the majority of the House to another tribunal, he (Stevens) did not know either party had standing in that court to try issues.

Mr. STEVENS explained the bill saying when it was first reported the call for 300,000 more troops had not been made, and that the Senate's amendments were not made to provide for the equipment of these troops.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Bill.

The item of $30,000 for medical attendance on [illegible]

---

central state, being under consideration, elicited some debate, during which Mr. SMITH, of Ky., said the south have nothing for us, and would destroy both white and black to overthrow our Government. For himself, speaking as a slaveholder, and whose family, as far as he could trace back, were slaveholders, he would be ever ready to give aid and comfort to any slave who would escape from his rebel master and make him a free man. The Government, if wanting means to put down the rebellion, was at liberty to take his horses, negroes, corn, or anything else.

After a long debate, involving political questions, without action, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

From South Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The steamer Arago has arrived from Hilton Head and Charleston bar on the 4th. She brings some twenty officers who were wounded in Florida and fifty-four rebel deserters. Col. Rust, Moore, Simmons, Major Slidell and Jackson are among the passengers. Nothing new from Charleston; the bombardment is still continued with good effect.

The rebels replied at intervals, but barely doing injury.

The supply steamer Bermuda is reported to have captured a rebel privateer, in sight of Fort Pickens, after an exciting chase.

All quiet at Jacksonville. Reinforcements are rapidly arriving; and Gen. Seymour's position was sufficiently formidable to repel any attack.

Our troops are outside the town, some of them at a distance of eight miles. The fortifications in front of Jacksonville are of an extensive character.

Flags of truce had communicated with the rebels for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain our wounded, who fell into their hands. The request was refused.

The main body of the enemy is encamped between Ten Mile Run and Baldwin, with a considerable force at Ten Mile Run.

The rebels admit their loss to be enormous. Some setting it as high as 2,000.

On the 27th ult., a skirmish occurred between our cavalry and the rebels, near Camp Ferguson. The rebels had five wounded. None of our men were hurt.

Geo. Gilmore arrived at Jacksonville on the 29th ult.

From Mobile and the South.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—Captain Hopkins, well-known here before the war, as a river Captain, arrived on Saturday, from Mobile on the 1st ult. He says there were about 8,000 troops at Mobile, and though the fortifications in the rear of the city were good, they could be carried by a large force. Sherman's movements frightened the people terribly, but desperate resistance would have been made had he attacked the city. Every male there between 18 and 45 years of age is a well drilled soldier.

There is no distress in the South, but the people would willingly accept peace on almost any terms. The leaders, however, are determined to fight to the last.

As regards the gunboats in Mobile Bay, four of them are iron-clad. The Tennessee is the most formidable.

Pemberton and Lovell are at Columbus, on the shelf. Price has not gone to Mexico, but is still in command of his Missourians in Arkansas.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says: "The rebel War Department has set afoot measures to conscript 20,000 negroes to work on the fortifications at Richmond and elsewhere.

Meade has returned to the Army of the Potomac.

Rebel Pirates on the Chesapeake.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—There are exciting rumors in the streets of an extensive rebel raid on the Chesapeake, that the steamer Louisiana, of the Norfolk line, had been captured by a party of rebels while on the downward trip to Fortress Monroe, and taken into one of the rivers of the western shore of Virginia. It was reported that rebels were in armed tugs. As far as can be ascertained, this rumor is false, but three other small boats have been captured. One of them is the side-wheel steamer that has been running between Fortress Monroe and Cherrystone Inlet. The other two were tugs employed in running between the same points. The party making the captures were in a schooner, which is supposed to have come out of the Rappahanock. They boarded the steamer and compelled Captain Webster to give bond to the amount of $20,000, and then released her. They stole $1,100 from the Captain.

Direct Route from New York to Washington.

NEW YORK, March 5.—In the Pennsylvania Legislature, last week, an act was introduced to incorporate the New York, Washington and Pittsburg Railroad. The proposed road leaves the New Jersey Central Road at Somerville, thence to Newhope, on the river Delaware, and thence to Doylestown, where it connects with the Doylestown branch of the North Pennsylvania Railroad (eleven miles in length), which it is proposed to use to Lansdale; thence from Lansdale to Norristown, and from thence over the Chester Valley Railroad (using the track of the road twenty-one miles) to Downingtown; from thence over the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburg, with power to construct a branch from Downingtown to Glenrock, on the Northern Central Railroad, and thus reach Baltimore and Washington.

The names of the corporators show that they are principally New Yorkers and Baltimoreans. Bridges are to be constructed at New Hope, over the Delaware; also, over the Susquehanna, and over the Schuylkill at Norristown, to reach the Chester Valley Railroad.

Destructive Fire in the Oil Regions.

PITTSBURG, March 5.—Dispatches have been received in this city to-day to the effect that a destructive fire occurred at the Maple Shade wells on Oil Creek, at nine o'clock this morning, resulting in the destruction of a large quantity of crude oil stored at that place. The number of barrels destroyed is stated at 13,000. A large amount of this oil had been sold, to be delivered at the mouth of the creek, and of course the loss will fall upon the owners of the well. The Maple Shade is owned by Messrs. Lockhart, Frew and others, and was a most valuable flowing well. It is stated also, that the brazing of the tubing melted, and that the tubing dropped down into the well, which may involve a very considerable additional loss.

From Gen. Bank's Command.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *World's* New Orleans letter says that it is reported that 20,000 rebels are marching through Western Louisiana.

Gen. Banks has sent a large cavalry and infantry force into the Teche country. It is rumored that the 1st Louisiana cavalry have been captured by rebels.

The naval attack on Mobile is said by the same correspondent to be a mere demonstration against Fort Gaines to prevent Maury from going to help Polk. It is rumored that one or two vessels were crippled and the fleet put out of range. The Calhoun is said to have been sunk. Our troops are rapidly returning from Pass Caballo, Texas, and those already arrived have gone to the Teche country, where some 12,000 or our men are concentrated.

Gen. Burnside at New York.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A meeting was held at the Produce Exchange this afternoon to adopt measures to aid in recruiting of the 9th army corps. The President of the Exchange, Mr. Archibald Barstow, presided, and Gen. Burnside was introduced and addressed the meeting, giving a history of the 9th army corps, and urging the necessity of speedily recruiting its ranks. His remarks were received with great applause. A committee was appointed to solicit funds. It is desired that a fund shall be raised large enough to offer $10 hand money to each recruit in addition to the $15 paid by the Government.

A Card from Gen. Gibbon.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The *Bulletin* publishes the following:

To the Editors of the Evening Bulletin:

There is no truth in the statement recently published in the New York *Tribune*, that one of the corps commanders at the battle of Gettysburg had in his pocket on the 3d of July an order from Gen. Meade directing the army to retreat.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN GIBBON,

Brigadier General Volunteers.

From Janesville.

JANESVILLE, Wis., March 7.—The quota of this city under the President's last call, is full; so also is that of the city of Green Bay. Recruiting goes on briskly in some parts of the State.

A gentleman just down from Oshkosh and thereabouts, says the snow there is still over a foot deep, and sleighing continues good.

In the lumber regions of this State there is great activity in preparing and sledding lumber for the market. The trade will be unusually large this year.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 7.—A disastrous fire on Market street, this morning, destroyed six dwelling houses, several stables, sheds and wagon shops. The loss is about $22,000. The property was insured for about $12,000.

The second and third Missouri colored regiments, now in this city, have been ordered to New Orleans, and will leave immediately.

From Fortress Monroe.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The New York *Tribune* correspondent announces the safe arrival, at Fortress Monroe, of Colonel Dahlgren and 100 of his command.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 5d inst. fully confirms the Union accounts of General Kilpatrick's raid.

From Portland.

PORTLAND, March 7.—Jacob McLellan, the Union candidate, is elected Mayor of this city, over John B. Carroll, by a majority of 1,180, against a majority last year of 145 for the same candidate. The Union gain is 865. All the wards have gone Union, electing every alderman in the Council and subordinate offices.

The Occupation of Florida Abandoned.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The New York *World's* Hilton Head letter says: "General Gilmore has sent orders to Florida that in the future only Jacksonville will be held by our forces, and no other effort ever made to occupy other towns."

A Rumor from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The *World* has a rumor via New Orleans, that Gen. Sherman was defeated on the 18th ult., at Chunky River, near Meridian, with a loss of 15,000 men, and his army totally broken up. Lee's, Adams' and Forrest's cavalry were reported in his rear.

The story is undoubtedly a canard.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, March 7.—The guerillas prevented the election in Hickman county, on Saturday last, by destroying the boxes and scattering the ballots. The band was under the leadership of a notorious Gen. Rosecrans' district.

All quiet at Chattanooga.

The War in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The *Herald's* Army Potomac special says deserters report rebel supplies changed, and that the army is receiving nothing from Richmond, and the greatest difficulty experienced to subsist the troops. Large details were made to forage south of the Rapidan.

Movements of Gen. Grant.

CINCINNATI, March 7.—General Grant passed through here this morning, en route to Washington.

An Exciting Rumor.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Rumors are afloat here of the capture of Newbern by the rebels, doubtless untrue.

From New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Fernando Wood is very low with pneumonia, at his residence in New York.

Bids for the one million dollars soldiers bounty fund bonds reached four millions, at premiums, one bid being as high as 105 per cent.

A private letter from Havana dated March 1, states that the United States gun boat De Soto, was in dry dock there. The blockade runners and secessionists in Havana threatened to burn the vessel; also threatened the officers with violence. The Spanish authorities, however, had given the officers of the De Soto permission to wear their side arms, and they now visit the city fully armed.

THE EDGAR COUNTY TROUBLES.

Daring Copperhead Outrages and Murders.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

Paris, in Edgar county, seems destined to an unenviable notoriety as the rendezvous of unprincipled and ignorant bands of copperheads and their fellow traitors from the South, and the theatre of their outrageous proceedings. Union men, and there are many of them good and true, have suffered much from the miserable traitors under the lead of unprincipled men.

We learn from a gentleman from that section, that for some time past the copperheads in that vicinity have made dire threats against the soldiers when the veteran regiments should return, and that they "would clean them out," but upon mature consideration concluded to postpone the matter until about the time the soldiers were to leave. These threats were well known to the soldiers, and consequently they have been on their guard and ready for the traitors.

It is reported that upon the plea of protecting the villainous Copperhead sheet, the *Times*, from the soldiers, Amos Green has been storing arms in the office. It is also said that they had arms stored in a barn, and that they held an arsenal belonging to the Fremont House, kept by one Becker. On Saturday last, about 25 or 30 Copperheads arrived in town and took possession of the barn. The fact became known to a number of the veterans belonging to the 66th and 12th regiments who had gathered there preparatory to leaving for the South, and they determined to ascertain if arms were stored there, etc. On arriving near the barn, a man named Kennedy fired upon them, which was returned by the soldiers, wounding him severely. At this stage of the proceedings Mark Boatman of the 12th infantry, approached Kennedy who begged him not to shoot as he was already wounded; upon which Boatman dropped his revolver to his side, when Kennedy shot him, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, passing downwards and inflicting a serious wound. He also fired at and wounded Lieut. Trowbridge, of the 66th infantry, in the wrist, after he had begged Trowbridge not to shoot him, as he was already nearly killed. After the shooting of Trowbridge the soldiers fired and Kennedy fell pierced with six or eight bullets. Previous to Kennedy's being shot, the Copperheads formed across the street to protect their "arsenal," but immediately left in wagons and on horseback, in a great hurry, the soldiers giving them a parting salute, which, it is thought, must have wounded some of them.

Our informant states that when the first gun was fired, and the "ball opened," as the miserable traitors called it, seven of them whose names are well known to the citizens, rode out of Green's barn, and started post haste for the country to inform their copperhead friends, and obtain assistance, but had not returned when our informant left. It is feared that after the soldiers have left, the bushwhackers may return and attack the town, but the citizens, it is said, are preparing to protect themselves.

Since writing the above, we have seen a gentleman who left Paris yesterday morning, and matters were quiet at that time. It is thought that Boatman cannot recover.

THE MISSISSIPPI CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

Interesting Account of its Operations and its Retreat.

[Correspondence of the Bloomington Pantograph.]

CAMP 2D ILLINOIS CAVALRY, GERMANTOWN, TENN., FEB. 27.

For the first time in seventeen days, I take my pen in hand for the purpose briefly to inform you of my whereabouts and condition. On the 10th instant, we set out from Collierville and returned here yesterday about 12 m. We went down through Marshal, Tippah, and Chickasaw counties, Miss., to West Point, on the Ohio and Mobile railroad, from which point we commenced retreating on Sunday last, with from 3,000 to 5,000 contrabands, all mounted on horses and mules—taken with them—and lots of other horses and mules that had been taken. We were attacked by the rebels under Lee, Forrest, and Chalmers, [who] held them in check and pushed on our contraband and mule train, night and day, until we finally came through, though with considerable loss of men and animals. The first attack upon us after we began our retreat, was at Okolona, where we suffered our greatest loss of men and the loss of five howitzers. The retreat that day and night was followed up, and we moved, under cover of the night, toward Pontotoc. That movement was the most picturesque and grotesque that I ever beheld. Picture to yourself, if you can, a living, moving mass of men, negroes, mules and horses, of 4,000 or 5,000, all en masse, literally jammed, huddled and crowded into the smallest possible space, night setting in, artillery and small arms booming behind us; cavalry all around and ahead, moving on, on, on over fences, through fields and brush, over hills and across mud holes, streams and bridges, and still on, on into the night, until the moon rises on the scene and shows us some of the outline of this living panorama. Could that scene be transferred to canvass, it would be worth beholding. I forgot to say that in this crowd were a lot of prisoners, too, once or twice attempting to escape, followed by the swift report of the revolver, once with bitter consequences to the escaping prisoner.

I have not time to pursue this picture further.

Our raid has been a great success—as much so, perhaps, as any that has been made during the war, though not so long. Millions of bushels of corn have been destroyed, thousands of miles of fence and other property, including cotton gins, buildings, etc., although burning buildings was not permitted in general. We have had most excellent weather, pretty good roads, plenty to eat, with the exception of a day or two at the end of our expedition, forage to. We have probably devoured 50,000 hams, some eggs, chickens, turkeys, milk and butter by wholesale, and such et ceteras as can be found in so rich a country as we have passed through. In Chickasaw country we found some fine prairie country equal to or better than that of Illinois. The season was quite advanced—peas and onions growing—young calves, pigs and chickens flourishing, as with us at the North in April or May.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 7, 1864.

In the general markets there is scarcely any new feature to notice. Holders of flour remain firm, but the market is still quiet and attracts no attention at the hands of investors. Superfine bears nominal quotation at $5.35@5.50, with the few buyers there may be at $5.00@5.05.

WHEAT is quoted at old figures, but held with great firmness and reserve.

CORN is still lower and nominally holders stand at [illegible], but buyers are not bidding up to these figures by full 5c. The increased receipts are the main cause of this.

OATS have a fair local market at 78c in the elevator and 80c sacked.

RYE is quotable at $1.20 as a leading figure, with very little offering at less than $1.25.

BARLEY—Without change.

WHISKY—Operators are not entirely at rest yet as to the Congressional action on the tax question, they are consequently less eager to-day, and the advancing tendency of Saturday's market is checked, leaving the price steady at 90c.

PROVISIONS—In the provision market bulk meats attract about the only attention of operators at current quotations. Shoulders of good size held at 8c loose, but buyers do not meet this except upon the best quality. Rib sides range still at 9@9½c for light and heavy. There were recorded sales of shoulders packed at 8¼; sides loose at 9¼c; and clear rib sides at 10¼c, without designation of weights. Lard is held at 12½@13½c for country and city, but buyers do not meet this figure freely. Holders of mess pork stand firmly for $22.00@22.50 for the best country and city but there are but few buyers. Bacon shoulders bear nominal quotations at 9½c, and sides at 10½c, but there is but little doing in either.

Milwaukee Markets.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 7, 1864.

WHEAT—Receipts, 15,000 bu. Market active, but a shade easier. Sales 121,000 bu No. 1 spring in store at $1.16½@1.18½; 4,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.15; 5,000 bu No. 1, seller's option all month, at $1.16½; 8,000 do, buyer's option all week, at $1.18¼.

OATS—Quiet; sales 150 bu No. 1, del., at 65c.

BARLEY—Firm; sales 300 bu prime, delivered, at $1.28@1.30.

RYE—Steady; sales 1,300 bu on track and 300 bu delivered at 97c.

FLOUR—More active; sales 75 brls red winter at $6.00; 300 brls XX spring at $6.30; 50 brls Phoenix and 100 brls other brands spring X at $5.25; 100 brls superfine, f. o. b., at $4.25.

The market at the Newhall this evening was a shade better. Sales 25,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.16¾ in store and $1.18, buyer's option all the month.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing.

DRESSED HOGS—Steady; sales 75 head at $7.75@8.25, dividing on 200 lbs.

New York Market—March 7.

[illegible]

New York Money Market—March 7.

[illegible]

New York Bank Statement—March 7.

Increase in Loans	$7,397,219
Decrease in Specie	[illegible]
Increase in Circulation	[illegible]
Increase in Deposits	[illegible]

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 7, 1864.

COTTON—Drooping. Receipts 150 bales. [illegible]

The Foreign Markets.

PER CITY OF NEW YORK.] [By Telegraph

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 24, a. m.—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] very steady. Consols closed firm at 91@91¼. Money is growing more abundant, and the tendency in the discount market was towards a reduction of rates.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 25.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull—tending downward. Produce steady and unchanged.

Consols 91@91¼; Erie 69@71; Illinois Central 20½@21¼ discount.

New Advertisements.

I DISPATCH, APRIL 1st, a large mule train for the IDAHO GOLD REGION, and can take out 150 passengers and 100,000 pounds of freight. Will make the trip in forty-five days, reaching the mines forty days ahead of the general emigration. I have personally traveled twenty-two times and offer superior inducements. For terms, &c., call on or address me at the Adams House, Chicago, Ill. D. D. WHITE.

NOTICE TO HAY BUYERS AND CONTRACTORS.—A lot of Pressed Timothy Hay, consisting of six hundred tons [illegible] [illegible]

NEW FIRST-CLASS 7-octave Pianos TO RENT. We do not rent to go out of the city. ROOT & CADY, 95 Clark street.

NONE BUT THOSE WHO have tried can tell what beautiful Photographs are taken at EVERITT'S, 111 Lake street. They are clearly defined, every feature is true to nature. ONLY $2 PER DOZEN. HAY HIAS, Agent.

PIG IRON.

150	tons No. 1	Scotch	"Gartsherrie,"
100	"	"	"Glengarnock,"
200	"	"	Hamilton,
200	"	"	Hot Blast, (Charcoal)

For sale in lots to suit.

A. B. MEEKER, FOOT OF NORTH MARKET-ST.

TO PACKERS.—To Rent. That large brick Packing House on the cor. of Polk and Beach streets, will be leased during the ensuing spring or summer, for a term of five or more years from the first of September next. J. G. HAMILTON, 192 Washington-st., upstairs.

CLARK'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Still, plain, simple, easy to learn and manage and durable. The best for family use. Agents wanted. S. M. PRESTON, 157 Clark street, Room 14.

GROUND LEASE.—Sixty feet of central first-class business property to rent for a LONG TERM OF YEARS. To good parties. The opportunity is a desirable one. Apply to GEORGE M. HIGH, 31 South Clark street.

GILLETTE, WHITNEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, 46 Lake Street, Chicago. Chicago Manufacturers.

NOTICE.—The Journeymen Gas Fitters of Chicago are requested to meet at 68 Randolph street, corner of Dearborn, Wednesday evening, March 9th, at 8 o'clock. The Steam Fitters are also invited to attend.

TAR! TAR!!—Best quality of STOCKHOLM TAR FOR SALE CHEAP BY [illegible] & SYNNESTVEDT, 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

THE INDIAN CATARRH REMEDY is curing thousands of the Catarrh, Headache and Weak Eyes. It relieves immediately. Sent by mail on the receipt of 25 cents. FULLER, FINCH & FULLER and LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Agents. Orders by mail must be addressed to Dr. J. HIGGINS, Box 1863, Chicago, Ill.

PEORIA AND SANGAMON. A few choice lots on Peoria and Sangamon-sts., south of Madison; several corners; also residence property in the three Divisions of the city, for sale by WALKER & KERFOOT, Real Estate Brokers, 89 Washington street.

MOURNING NOTE PAPER, Stamped in Black. J. W. MIDDLETON & CO., Stationers, 136 Lake Street, near Wells.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Designated Depository of the United States. This Bank is authorized by the Treasurer of the United States to receive subscriptions for the Two-Year Five per cent Legal Tender Notes. Interest will commence from date of Deposit. EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier and Designated Depositary.

THOMPSON & EDWARDS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain and Produce generally. No. 6 Dole's Building, Chicago, Ill. P. O. BOX 4181. Eastern orders solicited. REFERENCES—Cragin & Co., Chicago; John C. Gault, Gen. Freight Agent, Chicago; H. W. Hinsdale & Co.; Butler, Endicott & Co., Bankers.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE. We are constantly prepared to negotiate loans upon real estate in this city for a term of years, at the lowest current rates. Money invested as above for residents or non-residents. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Corner Lake and LaSalle Sts.

MRS. N. P. WILLIS WILL TAKE SOME ADDITIONAL PUPILS, Between the ages of 9 and 14 years, to educate with her daughters, at Idlewild. Address Moodna, Orange County, New York.

SEALING OR COVERING HAMS.—H. A. Amelung, of New York, having received a Patent for a new and improved method of Sealing or Covering Hams, wishes to make it available to Packers and Curers, either by contract or sale of Rights. The advantages of this method are noticed in No. 26, Vol. IX. of the Scientific American. Samples can be seen at the Packing Houses of J. A. Amelung & Son, New York, Edward Roddis, Milwaukee, or Leland & Mixer, of Chicago, to either of whom application for further information can be made. LELAND & MIXER, Agents at Chicago. St. Louis Democrat copy and send bill.

TWO MORE OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL LOTS For sale, on Twenty-Second st., between Indiana and Prairie avenues. Inquire of N. GOOLD, 111 Lake st., up stairs. Address P. O. Box 318, Chicago.

EYE AND EAR.—Deafness, Blindness, and all diseases of the Eye and Ear, continue, as for twenty-five years past, to occupy the special attention of DR. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, 124 Randolph street, Chicago. Operations for Cross Eye, Cataract, Artificial Pupil, &c., &c., skillfully performed. Artificial Eyes, Ear Drums, &c. Also, Sound Conductors always on hand.

HERRING'S Patent Champion FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES. 40 STATE STREET, CHICAGO.

MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK OF CHICAGO. Loomis' Block, No. 8 Clark Street, Near South Water Street. All Savings upon which Six per cent. interest is paid, will be secured by the Five-Twenty Bonds of the United States. J. P. HENNOR, Pres't. LAZELL E. ALEXANDER, Cash. Agents for Kansas, Nashod & Kohns, Leipsic, Germany.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail-Makers, TWINES, CORDAGE, Linen and Cotton Canvas, TENTS, Wagon Covers and Paulins, Silk and Bunting Flags, &c. A full assortment and large stock of everything in our line. 205 & 207 South Water-st., corner of Wells.

IDAHO AND SALT LAKE CITY.—We will contract to deliver freight through to the above points at reasonable rates. The first Train will leave Missouri River about March 20th. Apply to HAWKINS, SMITH & CO., Commission Merchants, 16 LaSalle street.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S STEAMERS Will sail from New York as follows: CITY OF LONDON..........March [illegible]. ETNA..........March [illegible]. CITY OF BALTIMORE..........March [illegible]. [illegible] F. A. EMORY, General Agent, Corner Clark and Randolph sts. (Basement).

WILLOW HEDGES! WILLOW FENCES!! WILLOW CUTTINGS OF THE BEST VARIETY FOR HEDGES, FENCES AND SCREENS. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 & 36 LAKE STREET, Have now in store the LARGEST ASSORTMENT of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., Ever brought to this market. Western Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock. A full assortment of the celebrated MARYLAND BLUE JEANS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS—A full assortment. FASHION REPORTS.

1864.—SPRING TRADE. TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE, Nails, Glass, Fence Wire, Farming Tools, &c., 62 LAKE STREET, Cor. of State, Chicago. NELSON TUTTLE, W. G. HIBBARD, GEO. H. GRAY, JNO. E. TUTTLE.

AUCTION TRADE SALES —OF— BOOTS & SHOES AT WHOLESALE, Every WEDNESDAY at 9½ o'clk A. M. We shall commence our regular sale of CUSTOM-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES On Wednesday, March 9th, and continue them on every Wednesday of each week. Our stock is always open for examination, and will be kept constantly filled with the Most Desirable Goods OF THE SEASON. GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers, 54 Lake street.

CHICAGO CLOTH HOUSE. FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., 34 and 36 Lake Street, Have now in store the largest assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, TAILOR'S TRIMMINGS, &c., IN THE WEST. Merchants are invited to examine our stock of goods for MEN'S WEAR. Sole Agents in CHICAGO for SCOTT'S, GLENCROSS & CLAY'S Reports of AMERICAN FASHIONS.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in store, and daily arriving, a very large and complete assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased for cash, at favorable periods, whereby we are able to present to our friends and the Trade generally, every inducement, both in goods and prices, that can be found East or West. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Chicago. Our firm in St. Louis is S. C. DAVIS & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS, Decorations, Window Shades. NEW STYLES AND LOW PRICES. J. J. McGRATH, 78—Randolph Street—78

CHAS. L. NOBLE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN KEROSENE LAMPS, AXLE GREASE &c. 175 Lake Street.

REMOVAL. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH Have removed from No. 18 to their Elegant, New and Spacious DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 10, 12 and 14 Lake street, Where they have now ready for SPRING TRADE OF 1864, Much the Largest, Handsomest, Best Assorted, and Cheapest Stock of HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas, Parasols, Canada Mats, Palm Leaf Hats, Shaker Hoods, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hats, &c., TO BE SEEN EAST OR WEST! Bought before the recent advance, and will be offered to all buyers at LOW PRICES. MERCHANTS from all parts of the West will find it much to their advantage to examine an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT and LOW PRICES before making their purchases. ORDERS shall receive special and prompt attention. WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH.

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH, SHIP CHANDLERS AND SAIL MAKERS, 217 South Water Street, Chicago, DEALERS IN ROPE, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BLOCKS, OAKUM, PITCH, &c., &c. Also, have constantly on hand or made to order, WAGON COVERS, TENTS, AND TARPAULINS OF NEW OR SECOND-HAND CANVAS.

REMOVAL.—We have removed to our new and spacious store Nos. 4, 6 & 8 LAKE STREET, Opposite the Adams House, And are prepared to offer to the SPRING TRADE The Largest and most Complete Stock of BOOTS AND SHOES IN THE COUNTRY. [illegible] C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Jobbers of BOOTS & SHOES. [illegible]

WROUGHT IRON [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

THE DEMAND OF THE SPRING CAMPAIGN.

The immediate demand of the spring campaign is the concentration of our forces and quick, strong blows at the very vitals of the rebellion. We have been fighting now nearly three years, and we submit it is about time to close in with our adversary. We shall never get this tree of the rebellion down if we spend our time lopping off twigs and branches. We must attack the trunk close down to the ground. It will be harder work and we may have to take off our coats and perspire a little, but the blows will tell, and ere long the tree will fall and bring down the twigs and branches with it which we can lop off at our pleasure. It is no secret that an expedition is now ready to start for Texas with a force of cavalry as large as that of Gen. Smith's, and a still larger infantry force to go to Texas via the Red River. Of what use is an expedition into Texas? We have forces enough at various points to cut off the exportation of supplies from that State to the rebels. Of what use then is it to send twenty or thirty thousand men across those arid wastes where every man in the State immediately becomes an enemy, fighting against us. If we have got thirty thousand men to spare in Louisiana, concentrate them where they can be made available. Suppose these troops had been joined with Sherman's command for instance. He could have marched through Mississippi, Georgia, and Alabama at his leisure, inflicting the most serious blows at the very heart of the Confederacy, wasting its substance, destroying its material of war, holding Mobile at his mercy or falling like a thunderbolt upon Johnston's flank. There are three armies which must be crushed, Lee's, Johnston's and Longstreet's, and to effect that, our forces must be massed and hurled upon them. We cannot do it in Texas, nor in Florida nor in Kentucky. We must go where they are, and must go with men enough and arms enough to do it. Crush those three armies and the rebellion is over. The Confederacy falls, and Texas falls with it. There were but two props to the rebellion—slavery and its armies. The one we have already knocked from under it. Now let us attend to the other, not by going to Texas, but by marching into the heart of the Confederacy, and ending the war. If we have not got men enough, let the draft be enforced. What the people want is short, sharp, decisive work. It is time we stopped scattering our armies and fighting on the outer edge of the rebellion. Step over the border and sound an advance into the heart of the enemy's dominion. Grapple the rebellion by the throat and not by the tail. Cut the latter clear off and the monster will still be as lively as ever. When Hercules set about cleaning out the Augean stables he didn't sweep round the grounds, but opened the doors, walked in and went to work with a will. We have been fighting at the outside door long enough. If Kilpatrick with five thousand men could go to the outer defences of Richmond, Kilpatrick with fifty thousand men might go beyond the inner. If Sherman with twenty-five thousand men can go to Selma, Sherman with twice that number can go where he pleases. But the route doesn't lie through Texas. We have traveled round the circumference long enough, let us take the diameter and go to the center.

IRON SMELTING IN CHICAGO.

On the 1st of January, 1862, there were in the three States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, over 4,800 miles of railway in operation, and over 3,300 miles under construction, making over 8,000 miles, which required, and will require, 736,000 tons of railroad iron; and to maintain these lines, requires an annual addition of new iron equal to 46,000 tons. Of this vast amount, Chicago ought, from our geographical position, to be the principal distributing point; and while many of the rails may be here re-rolled, yet not a pound of [illegible] produced in our midst. This is but one item, but a large one, of the annual consumption of this all important metal in the Northwest.

It is a trite maxim in political economy, that no community is rich, the mass of whose people are engaged in a single pursuit. Diversified industry and neighborhood interchange of products make communities rich and prosperous. The profits of this industry and interchange are retained at home, instead of going to the carriers at distant points. Prosperous as we deem ourselves, as being the recipients of so much corn, and beef, and pork, the day will come when the handling of these products will not support our large and increasing population. What Chicago requires is an increase in manufactures, and particularly in those of iron. The question is asked, can it be done? And this is the question which we propose to answer.

The great shipping point of the ores of Lake Superior will be from Escanaba. The distance and the cost of transportation to the lake ports to which this ore is, or may be, shipped, will be nearly as follows:

	Miles.	$ m. per ton
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	480	1.68
Cleveland	[illegible]	2.04
Erie	[illegible]	2.26
Buffalo	740	2.59
By rail with added charges to Pittsburgh	150	2.30—$4.54

It will thus be seen that, so far as relates to the supply of ore, Chicago is in closer proximity than any of the iron centers above enumerated, and that the discrimination in her favor amounts, as compared with Buffalo, to $1,63 per ton, and with Pittsburg to $3,58. As every bar of pig metal run out would be consumed here, this discrimination would be increased by the added freights respectively from Buffalo and Pittsburgh to this place, which, in the first instance, would amount to $1,00, and in the second to $4,00. But as, in the smelting, 35 per cent of gross matter has been eliminated, only 65 per cent is chargeable with freight, which would be 65 cents, so far as relates to Buffalo, and $2.60 so far as relates to Pittsburg.

The entire discrimination, then, in favor of Chicago, on a ton of these ores would be

Against Buffalo ... $2.2[illegible]
Against Pittsburg ... 6.18

The next question is as to fuel; and we will discuss it without reference to our Illinois coals,—whether, by the process of selection, certain portions of the seams will be found sufficiently free from sulphur to furnish coke for smelting. In their crude state, they can be employed in the hot-blast and in engine driving, while for iron-smelting, anthracite can be profitably employed.

The Buffalo Union Iron Works have been established within the last two years, comprising three furnaces and a rolling mill, which for accessibility and completeness of structure, including all subordinate details, are unsurpassed in this country. The capital invested is nearly $1,000,000. The annual product of these furnaces will be about 24,000 tons of pig metal, all of which be consumed by their rolling mill, producing iron of extra sizes, such as railroad bars, girders, propeller shafts, &c.

They use exclusively anthracite coal, from the Pittston Valley, purchasing directly from the combination company, and the cost per ton, the past year, delivered at Buffalo, was $6.66¼. Now we have upon the lakes, a fleet of over 1,600 vessels. The descending freights are very largely in excess of the ascending, consequently very many of the vessels return in ballast. Vessel owners find it cheaper to ballast with coal at a wharf, than to cart sand or gravel from a distance however inconsiderable. Hence, the difference in the cost of transportation of anthracite, between Buffalo and Chicago, is merely the cost of handling, which does not ordinarily exceed 25c per ton. Adopting these figures as correct, it may be stated that, to stock a furnace capable of turning out 6,000 tons of pig metal annually, would require 13,500 tons of ore, and that the difference in favor of Chicago, as compared with Buffalo, would amount to $32,800.

To stock a furnace with coal would require 14,000 tons, and the discrimination against Chicago would be $3,500.

To produce a ton of pig metal from anthracite requires—

38 cwt. of coal as a charge, costing ... $10.00
5 cwt. of coal, for engine driving, &c ... 2.00
Total cost of fuel ... $12.00
Cost at Chicago, less than ... [illegible]

Let us now compare Chicago with Pittsburg, which is pre-eminently favored in the article of cheap fuel. The best coal for iron-smelting is obtained from a 12-foot seam on the Connellsville Railroad, 60 miles distant. It is too fatty to use raw, is free from sulphur, and yields an admirable coke, which process costs from 2 to 2½ cents per bushel. The prices of coal at Pittsburg at this time are—

For lump ... [illegible]
For [illegible] ... [illegible]
For slack ... [illegible]

which prices are about 100 per cent above those which prevailed two years ago. The cost of the unassorted coal to the iron master is about $1.60 per ton. To make a ton of iron requires from 100 to 150 bushels of coke, the product of 4½ tons of coal, and half a ton of raw coal to keep up the hot blast. The cost of fuel then would be as follows:

[illegible] ... $11.16

To sum up, from these elements, it may be [illegible] that the cost of producing a ton of pig metal would be—excluding first cost at Escanaba:

AT CHICAGO.
Cost of ore (1.53 tons) ... [illegible]
Cost of coal ... [illegible]
[illegible]

FROM BUFFALO, DELIVERED AT CHICAGO.
Cost of ore ... $3.94
Cost of coal ... 13.00
Transportation ... 1.00
[illegible]

FROM PITTSBURG, DELIVERED AT CHICAGO.
Cost of ore ... [illegible]
Fuel ... [illegible]
Transportation ... 4.00
[illegible]

McCLELLAN'S TREATY WITH KENTUCKY.

One would think from the inordinate length of McClellan's Report that it should at least have the merit of completeness. Boswell's Life of Johnson, which is of about the same bulk, has every detail of that great bear's life even to the taking of a pinch of snuff or the changing of his nether garments. But McClellan, even though he has endangered the supply of paper and poured a perfect river of ink over reams of foolscap, has omitted a great deal. Were his Report a purely military one, these omissions might be overlooked, but as it is a political document, sent out to advance his claims to the Presidency and confirm wavering Copperheads, these omissions are of the most flagrant character.

When McClellan drew sword in this contest, he evidently thought his mission was a political one. He labored under the delusion that there was a political bell in his heart which would ring at the proper time. At the outbreak of the war he thought he heard it tinkle, and he immediately entered upon his political mission. After he had shattered that splendid army of the Potomac in the Chickahominy marshes, he sits down at Harrison's Landing and issues a manifesto to the President, laying out the political grounds upon which the civil and military policy of the Administration is to be carried out. He evidently appreciated the old maxim, that the pen is mightier than the sword, and he accordingly dropped that weapon and took to the goose quill.

His political policy with Kentucky is another fair instance of his powers in this direction, and makes one of the omissions of which we complain. While commanding at Washington, he negotiated a treaty for the United States with General Buckner, a rebel general formerly of Chicago, who acted for Beriah Magoffin, Governor of Kentucky, and now of Chicago. This treaty established the Kentucky neutrality, and imparted a new sanctity to Kentucky soil. It interposed Kentucky between the two armies and was to hold back the United States while the rebels occupied Tennessee and carried Kentucky into the Confederacy. This treaty we publish. It is due to the great and comprehensive political sagacity of McClellan, and it should be incorporated in the next edition of the report. It is as follows:

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY STATE GUARD, LOUISVILLE, June 10, 1861.

SIR: On the 8th inst., at Cincinnati, Ohio, I entered into an arrangement with Major Gen. George B. McClellan, Commander of the United States troops in the States north of the Ohio River, to the following effect:

The authorities of the State of Kentucky are to protect the United States property within the limits of the State, to enforce the laws of the United States in accordance with the interpretations of the United States Courts, as far as those laws may be applicable to Kentucky, and to enforce with all the power of the State our obligations of neutrality as against the Southern States, as long as the position we have assumed shall be respected by the United States.

Gen. McClellan stipulates that the territory of Kentucky shall be respected on the part of the United States, even though the Southern States should occupy it; but in the latter case he will call upon the authorities of Kentucky to remove the Southern forces from our territory. Should Kentucky fail to accomplish this object in a reasonable time, Gen. McClellan claims the right of occupying given the Southern forces. I have stipulated in that case to advise him of the inability of Kentucky to comply with her obligations, and to invite him to dislodge the Southern forces. He stipulates that if successful in so doing, he will withdraw his forces from the territory of the State, as soon as the Southern forces shall have been removed.

This, he assures me, is the policy which he will adopt toward Kentucky.

Should the Administration hereafter adopt a different policy, he is to give me timely notice of the fact.

The well-known character of Gen. McClellan is [illegible] part.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
S. B. BUCKNER, Inspector General.

To his Excellency, B. MAGOFFIN, Frankfort, Ky.

AMENDMENTS TO THE NATIONAL BANKING LAW.

There are three amendments to the National Banking law demanded by capitalists, and until they are made, the Act, it is thought, will not work well: 1st, The rate of interest should be made uniform, or nearly so; seven per cent is the rate suggested. Some say six per cent for the Eastern States and seven for the Western. As the law stands, there is much confusion and inequality. A national banker in New York may charge seven per cent where money is cheap, while in Illinois he can take but six per cent, though by special agreement ten is allowed to be collected by private bankers. The act provides that the banks may charge the interest already established by law, in the States in which they are located. 2d, The old State Banks that want to change into National Banks desire to retain their present distinctive titles; they are very tenacious on this point. A dispatch from Washington says:

"Officers of some of the largest banks in New York, Boston and Philadelphia are here urging the Ways and Means Sub-Committee charged with the amendments of the National Banking act, to effect a change in one of the sections so as to enable them to retain their present distinctive names, as the National Bank of Commerce, of the National Bull's Head Bank. This change will probably be conceded to the Northern and Western banks that require it. And very soon the banking capital of the country will be transferred to work under Chase's law."

3d.—The most important amendment proposed is that of central redemption. It is held that unless all the National Banks are required to redeem their issues at some common financial center their uniform value will not be protected; but the bills of the country banks will depreciate and fall below par in proportion to the distance the bank is located from the point of National exchange which is New York. Therefore, in order to give uniform value to them, and cause them to circulate at par in all parts of the United States, they should be made redeemable in New York as well as at the counters of the banks issuing them. There is no doubt as to the soundness of this objection to the law as it now stands. The uniform experience of the past in banking shows that unless the notes of the country banks are redeemable in New York they will fall into discount so badly as to loose character as currency; the brokers make wildest of them. Already the Associated Banks of New York have resolved that National Bank notes and checks should not be taken unless the banks issuing them were represented in the Clearing House through an Associated Bank. This is the real beginning of the war between the State and National Banks, which must ripen as the several new banks now organizing in that city get into full operation. The following are the resolutions.

Resolved, That the banks composing the Clearing House Association agree to receive from their customers at par the notes of all such National Banks as are [illegible]

Resolved, That we will receive on deposit certified checks on such National Banks in this city as are redeemed through the Clearing House by any bank member of that association. *Provided*, That such members shall first engage, by notice given to every other bank member of the association, that it will be responsible for such checks to the extent required by the provision of the constitution of the Clearing House Association.

In referring to the above resolutions, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"The number of banks now in operation under the new law is about two hundred and forty-three, and the capital about $43,000,000, and they are making preparations for a vigorous campaign. [illegible]"

JUDGE MILLER OF IOWA.

The second *Times* of February 26th contained the following item as a special dispatch from Washington:

"The House Judiciary Committee have considered at length the impeachment case of Judge Miller, of Iowa. When they meet again, an effort will be made to settle the matter definitely."

The statement is a mistake as to the man. The Miller against whom the impeachment case is pending is Hon. A. G. Miller, Judge of the District Court of the U. S. for Wisconsin, and not against Hon. Samuel F. Miller, of Iowa, Judge of the Supreme Court, representing the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Kansas—being the ninth district. It is very annoying to Judge Miller's friends to have him confounded with the Wisconsin Copperhead Judge of the same surname.

DESERTIONS FROM THE ARMY.—Previous to April, 1863, there were reported 78,454 desertions from the army—being an average of 4,360 per month. In April, 1863, the Provost Marshal system was adopted, and since then the average desertions per month have been but [illegible]. The total aggregate of desertions since the war broke out is 127,157, of which number [illegible] were enlisted men from New York; 15,869 from Pennsylvania; 12,389 from Ohio; 11,485 from Illinois; 5,800 from Kentucky; 4878 from Missouri; 1,942 from Tennessee; 2,895 from Virginia; [illegible] from the District of Columbia, and smaller numbers from other States.

POLITICAL.

The Town and Charter Elections in New York—Great Union Gains.

THE UNION ELECTION.

Columbus county returns eight Democrats. In Duchess county the Supervisors stand nine Union, eleven Democrats, three towns to hear from. In Erie nine towns have gone Union, eight Democratic. In Genessee county, Bergen has gone Union by 70 majority. In Monroe county, the Union ticket prevailed 16 to 8. In Madison county, Lennox elects a clean Union ticket by 221 majority—a gain of 100. In Niagara county, Lockport elected a Union Collector, the rest of the ticket Democratic, by majorities ranging from 28 to 74. Last year it went 295 Democratic. In Orange county, Newburgh went Union by over 300 majority—Union gain of 569 in one year.

CHARTER ELECTIONS.

Port Jervis elects the Union ticket by an average majority of 130. Last year the copperheads elected their ticket by a majority of seven. Montgomery elected Union officers for the first time. Newburgh elected Union city officers by majorities ranging from 250 to 400—last year, copperhead by 355 majority. Utica has been revolutionized. The Peace Democracy last year elected their Mayor by 606 majority; this year Theodore S. Faxon, Republican, is elected by 50 majority—Union gain 656, while Thomas McQuade, Democrat, slips in for Treasurer, by the bare majority of two. The city now has a Republican Mayor and Common Council, Overseer of the Poor and Justice of the Peace, and has made a gain of two Supervisors. Remsen elected a War Democrat, instead of an anti-Volunteer Bounty Republican, who was up for re-election. Deerfield, last year Democratic by 84 majority, is a tie.

Mayor Grant (cop.) is re-elected in the city of Oswego by 50 majority. The copperheads also elect three of the four Aldermen, and two of the four Supervisors. Oswego is undoubtedly a Union city, as is shown by its votes at all general elections, but this spring, as last, local dissensions have served to secure a disgraceful copperhead triumph. Last spring, Mayor Grant's majority was 108, which is now reduced 58. In Constantia the whole Union ticket is chosen by 15 to 45 majority.

Baldwinsville follows up the Union successes of last month, triumphantly returning the Union ticket by 72 majority, in spite of a desperate copperhead opposition. Syracuse elects next Tuesday, when the enemy will be routed, horse, foot and dragoons.

In Saratoga Springs, the Union Supervisor gets 300 majority; whole ticket about the same. Last year, Union by 288. In Half Moon the contest resulted in the election of Thomas Noxon, Republican, by a majority of 77. Last year, C. J. Warrington, Democrat, was elected by 40 majority. Gain, 117. The whole ticket, except Justice and one Constable, was elected. The Board in Saratoga county, will probably stand: Union 14; Democrats 5; Tie 1. Ithaca goes Union by a large majority. Marlborough, which last year gave forty odd Democratic majority, this year gives fifty odd Union, with the same candidates for Supervisor. Plattskill has also gone Union; not a copperhead elected. Shawangunk elects a copperhead Supervisor by 54 majority—a Union gain of 66 from last year. If stay-at-home Union men had turned out, they would have elected their candidate. Saugerties is also Democratic. Kingsbury, Sandy Hills, Fort Edward, Fort Ann, and Whitehall, have gone Democratic. A Union loss of one. Macedon and Walworth have gone Union by increased majorities. Lyons, Palmyra, and Arcadia, are Democratic by reduced majorities. Galena is Union by 206 majority.

THE RESULT THUS FAR.

Counties.	Union.	Dem.	Un. Gns.	Dem. Gns.
Broome	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Cattaraugus	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Chemung	5	5	4	
Chenango	15	5	4	
Cortland	10	5	1	
Delaware	11	7	1	
Franklin	12	4	6	
Fulton	5	4	..	
Herkimer	13	7	..	1
Jefferson	15	7	..	1
Lewis	8	5	..	
Monroe	16	8	5	..
Montgomery	6	4	3	
Onondaga	17	8	5	
Otsego	10	12	2	
Rensselaer	13	13	2	
Richmond	1	5	1	
St. Lawrence	26	1	1	
Schoharie	4	12	..	
Schuyler	4	4	..	1
Steuben	21	11	4	
Tioga	8	3	2	
Wyoming	11	3	6	
Yates	8	1	..	
Total	275	136	40	4

Rafael Ortega, a Spanish gentleman residing in Morrisonia, New York, recently appeared before a New York city justice, and preferred a complaint against three men, known as George Hill, C. Shaffer and George Andrews, whom he charges with keeping and maintaining a gambling house on the second floor of premises No. 233 Broadway, where money is lost and won at the game of "faro." Mr. Ortega, in his affidavit, further swears that between the first day of February and the last day of December, 1863, he lost in that house by betting on the game of "faro" the sum of $20,000 and upwards. On this complaint the magistrate issued his warrant for the arrest of Hill, Shaffer and Andrews.

The Wheeling (W. V.) *Intelligencer* says: "We regret to learn from those who profess to know that the peach crop in this vicinity is entirely destroyed. The warm, bright sunshine caused the buds to swell prematurely, and the biting cold which followed destroyed them. So that the coming autumn will bring us none of this delicious fruit, and we will have to depend, as we have for several years upon the productions of Jersey and other sections where the seasons are more regular, and where the frosts and the sunshine come at the proper times.

We print elsewhere the speech of Prince Napoleon to the stockholders of the Suez Canal, in which he declares that England dare not go to war with France for the purpose of stopping the progress of the work. The aristocracy are opposed to the project of uniting the waters of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, as they fear it will give the French an advantage in the trade of the East Indies; but the masses, he thinks, will not allow the nation to quarrel with France about the canal.

Mr. F. B. Carpenter, of New York, is in Washington by invitation of the President, occupying a room at the White House, while engaged upon his large painting representing "The first reading of the Proclamation of Emancipation by President Lincoln to his Cabinet." The individual subjects of the picture are sitting to Mr. Carpenter almost daily, and the work promises to be one of great interest.

NEWSPAPORIAL.—The Syracuse N.Y. *Journal* has authority for stating that Wm. S. King, Postmaster of the House of Representatives, has become the purchaser of the Rochester *Democrat and American* newspaper and job printing establishment. The price to be paid is $50,000, and Mr. King will take possession April 1. The *Journal* also understands that Augustus Maverick, formerly of the New York *Times* and now of the *Evening Post*, is to be the editor.

Count Rossi, whose name is known in the United States as the husband of Madame Sontag, has just died in Brussels. He was an ambassador from from one of the minor Italian courts to Belgium, and lived in retirement in Brussels, educating his children. Sontag died in Mexico over ten years ago, almost simultaneously with Pozzolini, a young tenor of good name and promise.

Joshua Dewey, the oldest graduate of Yale College, died at Watertown, New York, on the 24th ult. He was nearly 97 years of age. Mr. Dewey was James Fennimore Cooper's tutor. Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Syracuse, New York, of the class of 1788, is now the oldest graduate.

Parton's Life of Gen. Butler is elaborately reviewed in the London *Spectator*. The writer acknowledges that the book has entirely changed his opinion of Gen. Butler, and compares him, in versatility and energy, to Frederick the Great.

Miss Emma Webb, the elder of the Webb sisters, has entered the field against Miss Anna Dickinson. Miss Webb is said to be a capital speaker, pungent and satirical, and much sport is expected from this contest of female wits.

"Read this"—from the copperhead Chicago *Times*:

"General Seymour at Olustee was defeated by the cowardice of the negro troops, and by superior forces."

Now read this from the Prince of Copperhead journals, the N.Y. *Herald*, whose reporter was an eye-witness of the fight:

"The 1st North Carolina and the 54th Massachusetts, of the colored troops, did admirably. The 1st North Carolina held the position it was placed in with the greatest tenacity, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy. It was cool and steady, and never flinched for a moment. The 54th sustained the reputation they had gained at Wagner, and bore itself like soldiers throughout the battle."

If, as the Abolitionists say, slavery is dead, why are they continually shooting at the corpse.—*Louisville Journal*.

It is not the corpse they are shooting at, but resurrectionists like you who persist in dragging out the rotten carcass to the annoyance and disgust of the public. Get away from the grave and the "Stench" will be discontinued.—*Cincinnati Gazette*.

FROM CAIRO.

Politics in Egypt—Circulation of Copperhead Documents—Secession Newspapers—A New Branch of the K. G. C's—Copperheads and Small Pox—Theatricals in the South—Military Changes.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

CAIRO, March 4, 1864.

The political cauldron has commenced to boil and to bubble at a fearful rate in this district of Southern Illinois. I am sorry to say, that the activity, just at present, appears to be only on the part of the Copperhead portion of the political mouthpieces. They spit fire and brimstone most beautifully. The Democracy—or the only animated part of the party hereabouts, the anti-war, secession-sympathizing Democracy—are alive and kicking. They are "about," early and late. They establish a newspaper here, fee one already running there, initiate a castle of the Knights of the Golden Circle wherever they can find a dozen of the faithful to join, and squirm over the vicinity of Southern Egypt, laying their snakes eggs of secession, placing their wires, fixing up their broken planks, talking with their friends and mixing Devils' Broth for their enemies, and getting ready for what they expect and hope will be a grand triumph of their party in Southern Illinois.

Countless numbers of copies of Josh Allen's speeches are being circulated through the mails, and by private couriers who are well paid along all the lines of railroads and upon the Illinois side of the Ohio River. The Copperheads consider this document of incalculable value. They want the people of Egypt to swear by Josh Allen. They think this precious pamphlet will bring them over to do so. With the minds of weak-kneed, half-reclaimed secessionists it may do some harm in that way, but any man with a thimble full of brains can perceive the whole drift of all such pusillanimous productions. Wise men will be more likely to put Josh Allen's speech into the stove.

Another dodge of the faithful is to run down the present Administration and try to run up the damaged reputation of Little Mac. They subscribe liberally for the pamphlet editions now being printed of his report and make it a great electioneering document. In laboring to injure the prospects of Mr. Lincoln these poor tools think they are aiding the cause of their lord and master, Jeff Davis. But never were weak men so utterly at fault. The people are to elect the next President, as they elected Mr. Lincoln in 1860.

They are not to be gulled by the secession element in the North. They are true to the Union. And as long as the masses are thus true to the country and to themselves, all the pamphlets Josh. Allen, the *Times*, and the united minions of Jeff. I. can put out, will only serve to put out their weakly burning cause.

The Chicago *Times* is being circulated throughout all this portion of the State. Packages are thrown off the steamers from Cairo to circulate along with bundles of the Cairo *Democrat*, a weak echo of the "Fire-in-the-Rear Organ"—and no one pays for them. They are seized by some wire-puller as they came from the steamers and distributed where their influence can be of the most benefit to the party subscribing for them. Where there are no local papers the Copperheads are trying to buy up starving editors to establish sheets, and pledge themselves to work for their purposes. Three or four such papers have sent out their initial numbers within the past few weeks in Egypt alone. Where papers are already established, generous deposits from the grand corruption fund which supports the great blood-sucker of the tribe, the *Times*, are made, and all sorts of influences brought to bear to induce their conductors to pander to the Copperhead desires.

In some several instances these approaches have been fruitless, to the honor of the profession be it said. In other cases the rich bait has been jumped at, and gulped down, hook and all, and the Democracy has caught a gudgeon.

The most filthy and besotted of the papers in the south, singing daily the praises of King Jeff., cannot out-sing a paper lately removed from Springfield to this point. It out-Herods Herod. Each day does it spew forth its libels upon our soldiers, upon the loyal men of the State, upon the President, upon all the officers of the Government, upon private citizens, and upon almost everybody, only exciting the rebels who, with arms in their hands, are fighting for the destruction of the country. For these the so-called *Democrat* has no harsh word, no lash, no sting. It can call honorable men cowards, the President a liar, but for the common enemy, it has but silence, or a covert word of commendation and encouragement. Now and then it is charged by the daily *News*, a paper of very opposite political and social character, that before leaving the State Capital, the *Democrat* was at least a pretended Republican sheet, and supported the Government. That was perhaps because it was in a loyal city. Cairo is also a loyal city, but the *Democrat* thinks it sees a speck of disloyalty in this Congressional District, and it labors to fan that speck into a blaze. But the bellows are all to weak and insignificant. The *Democrat* will hardly "make the riffle," unless aided by a more liberal supply of Copperhead currency.

With all these aids, the Copperheads have not been satisfied. They still fear for their stability in the land. They have had recourse to a new branch of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and in the organization of these secret political societies the leaders are men now most industriously and persistently employed. There is no doubt that a number of such associations have been inaugurated along the Ohio, within the past few weeks. The oath prescribed is similar to that of the old K. G. C.'s, but the secret work is widely different, from the fact that the exposition of the old ritual two years ago by your correspondent "Bob," made such a change absolutely necessary for safety. I have some hopes that I shall be able also to explode this new dodge of the Copperheads. The new society is organized upon the basis of perpetual opposition to republican forms of government, rabid pursuit of abolitionism, the assassination of emancipationists, and, finally, should their hellish work fail, the murder of the President who may be elected over their votes. At least such have been the purport of the only revelations upon the subject made to me. It stands the Union Leagues in hand to look to these new societies.

From Copperheads to small pox the transition is easy. This latter pestilential disease is spreading with wonderful rapidity at Memphis and other points below. So prevalent had it become at Memphis that General Buckland caused the following order to be issued and enforced:

HEADQUARTERS, DIST. OF MEMPHIS,
Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1864.
SPECIAL ORDERS NO. 53.
* * * * * *

VII. In consequence of the increasing prevalence of small pox, through the influx of foreign population and contrabands in the city, it is hereby ordered,

That physicians be appointed in each ward, by the city authorities, whose duty it shall be to visit all of this class, each in their respective wards, and vaccinate all found without well marked scars.

Every contraband shall have the certificate of some one of those physicians thus appointed, that he has been vaccinated, and has a well marked scar, otherwise be liable to arrest, until he has been properly vaccinated. The city authorities will see that a proper pest house be established without the city limits, for the treatment of all cases sent by the ward physicians thus appointed.

Surgeon Geo. H. Mayes, 3d Iowa cavalry, and Surgeon in Chief District of Memphis, is charged with the supervision and execution of this order.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. P. Buckland.
ALF. G. TUTHER, A. A. A. Gen.

The country seems literally swarming with the disease, and although I am told that few cases exist here, I am lead to believe the contrary to be true. The *News* of this morning says that a party of refugees were landed at Able & Co.'s wharfboat a few nights since, and one of the party soon after died. It was *believed* by many that it was of small pox he died, and it was *known* that he had been recently afflicted with that loathsome disease. Others of the party were also sick. The dead man was permitted to lay on the wharf boat for about twenty-four hours. The refugees made application to Superintendent Sawyer to be passed over the I. C. Railroad, but Mr. Sawyer very properly declined to do so unless they would bring a certificate from a physician that they had no contagious disease about them, as he did not wish to aid in spreading the small pox through the State. The Superintendent of the Pest House was called, and said that although they might be free from small pox physically, he could not certify that they might not communicate small pox from their clothes. Thus the matter rests. The refugees are still in town, their goods are here, and they may have infected a hundred of our citizens with small pox. Something will have to be done here soon to prevent the spread of the disease or Cairo will become one grand pest hospital.

Since the breaking out of the war theatrical matters have begun to flourish. We have now good theaters at New Orleans, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, and at Cairo. In New Orleans, Ben De Bar, of St. Louis, has just opened the St. Charles, with a fine company. At Vicksburg, T. S. Holland, late of Cairo, is running the Temple of the Muses with success. At Memphis, Messrs McDonald and Rayfield are giving first class performances at the new Memphis Theatre, being a good stock company, frequently aided by stars. At the same place Tom Coney has opened a Horse Opera in the old amphitheater. At Cairo we have the Defiance Theater, under the management of Miss Mary McWilliams, with a very effective corps of actors and actresses. During the past week theater goers have been treated to some novelties. First, we had "Fanchon, the Cricket," by permission of Miss Maggie Mitchell, in which Miss McWilliams made many new friends and surprised her old ones by her able representation of that peculiarly difficult character, Fanchon. The rest of the stock acquitted themselves with credit. Then we had the Sea of Ice, with Miss Marietta, a young actress of much promise, as the leading lady. We then had the Carpenter of Rouen, and now other new pieces are in preparation. Last night Mr. Ed. Marble, son of the illustrious Dan and your excellent Mrs. Mary Marble, made a successful "first appearance" upon our boards, having become attached to the dramatic corps of Defiance. He was well received.

I see that Mrs. Thos. R. Hann, late of Chicago, is engaging a theatrical company to go to Knoxville, Tenn. He has already obtained the services of some excellent people, and is in search of more. At Huntsville, Ala., Mr. H. S. Higgins has a company, comprising some, late of Cairo. At Pulaski, Tenn., they have "Billy Marble," the fat boy and his comical troupe. Who shall say that the army is not amused.

Since the district headquarters have been removed to Cairo, and the name of the district been changed from that of Columbus to Cairo, several mutations have taken place which I have not yet noticed. Gen. Hugh T. Reid is still commandant of the district, with headquarters here. He has as Adjutant Capt. J. H. Odlin; as Adjutant of the Post, Capt. Monroe; Capt. Woolfolk is Quartermaster, and a very efficient officer too. Lieut. Currie, late Quartermaster at Columbus, has been transferred to this Post, where he divides the labors and responsibilities of the department with Capt. Woolfolk, the duties of quartermaster being quite arduous and probably heavier than any one man could easily carry. Lieut. Currie managed matters [illegible]

[illegible]

IMPORTANT FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Is He Retreating or "Marching On"?

[From the Nashville Union, March 4.]

We have reliable information from General Sherman up to the 24th ult., of a highly satisfactory character. It is brought by a gentleman who left Montgomery on that day, and arrived in this city last night. He is intelligent, and took considerable pains to ascertain the real situation of affairs—indeed to obtain information was a portion of the motive for his hazardous trip.

After occupying Meridian, a portion of our force was sent as far south as Quitman, but it retired again to the main body, as soon as it had accomplished its object, which was to destroy some railroad, and to create a consternation at Mobile, and cause a concentration of forces there, to have them out of the way of our progress eastward.

Having concentrated his army again, he proceeded in the direction of Demopolis, on the Tombigbee, which place it reached and occupied on the 22d, that portion of Polk's forces which held the town retiring on his approach. The severance between the right and left wings of the army, which we noticed some days since, rendered the enemy entirely helpless, and all it can do is to retreat.

Polk has been completely outgeneraled; Sherman cannot get a fight out of him. Our troops are moving in a solid body, but parties are constantly thrown out, destroying railroads, etc., completely severing rebel communication wherever they went.

At a distance from railroads, Sherman finds plenty of corn, and potatoes, to subsist both animals and men; but where these articles could be carried off by the rebels, the country is stripped. The lack of wagons, and the bad condition of the railroad track, however, has protected the farmer thus far, and our troops are subsisting upon the fat of the land.

No stealing is allowed—no foraging, save by authorized parties, who issue certificates of indebtedness, payable when the parties prove their loyalty.

After occupying Demopolis, General Sherman immediately proceeded on his eastern march, in the direction of Selma, and from a dispatch to the Richmond *Whig*, published yesterday, we learn that his advance had reached Pessely river, nearly to the Alabama river.

If any one has entertained apprehensions for General Sherman, let them be dismissed at once. Everything is progressing gloriously, and soon we shall hear of important results.

Old Hickory on Colored Troops.

Those who are horrified at the calling out of black troops, and especially at calling them "fellow citizens," will do well to read the following proclamations of Old Hickory:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH MILITARY DIST.,
MOBILE, September 21, 1814.

To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisiana:

Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

As sons of freedom you are now called upon to defend our most estimable blessing. As Americans your country looks with confidence to her *adopted children* for a valorous support as a faithful return for the advantages enjoyed under her mild and equitable Government. As fathers, husbands and brothers, you are summoned to rally around the standard of the eagle to defend all that is dear in existence.

Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you for the services rendered. Your intelligent minds are not to be led away by false representations; your love of honor would cause you to despise the man who should attempt to deceive you. In the sincerity of a soldier and the language of truth I address you.

To every noble-hearted freeman of color volunteering to serve during the present contest with Great Britain, and no longer, there will be paid the same bounty in money and lands now received by the white soldiers of the United States. The non-commissioned officers and privates will also be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations and clothes furnished to any American soldier.

On enrolling yourselves in companies the Major General commanding will select officers for your government from your white *fellow citizens*. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The old hero subsequently issued the following proclamation to the "free people of color:"

"Soldiers! when, on the banks of the Mobile, I called upon you to take up arms, inviting you to partake of the perils and the *glory of your white fellow citizens, I expected much from you*, for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidable to an invading enemy—I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and thirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. *I knew well how you loved your native country*, and that you had, as well as ourselves, to defend what man holds most dear—his parents, relations, wife, children, and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found, moreover, among you a noble enthusiasm which leads to the performance of great things.

"Soldiers! the President of the United States shall hear how praiseworthy was your conduct in the hour of danger, and the representatives of the American people will, I doubt not, give you the praise your exploits entitle you to. Your General anticipates them in applauding your noble ardor."

One of our Rising Senators.

[From the New York Independent.]

Of the new members of the Federal Senate, the last who has taken his seat, and probably the youngest in years, is Mr. Benjamin Gratz Brown, of Missouri, a native of Kentucky, and a graduate of Yale College, class of 1847. Concerning his personal character and history, we find the following notice in the *Christian Register*, of Feb. 20, the Unitarian paper of Boston:

He was one of the first to break ground in the Legislature, before secession lifted its assassin hand to stab the nation's heart. His love of liberty is itself a deep-seated passion, has become more intense by the added flame of religious enthusiasm. He has recently become a member of the Christian church. One or two facts connected with his spiritual experience deserve mention. Speaking of this to a friend in a free conversation, he said, with tears in his eyes, that he was indebted to the early impressions received in Sunday-school, and to the instructions of a pious grandmother, for the light of the Gospel truth which had smouldered in his bosom for years, and recently broke forth into a living flame. When he received the news of his election to the United States Senate he was holding his dead son in his arms. He resolved from that time forth to become a personal living Christian, and consecrate himself to God as a preparation for his public duties. These incidents in the life of one who has taken a prominent part in the political struggles of the time, and who, both in his own State and in the Senate Chamber, will often attract attention, have unusual interest. They reveal volumes for the man. They let us into the deeper springs of his character, and awaken confidence in the sincerity of his political convictions.

When the State of Kentucky was admitted into the Union, June 1, 1792, her first Senator was named John Brown, who died at Frankfort in 1837, aged 80. Senator Brown married in New York, Miss Margaretta Mason, the daughter of Rev. John Mason, pastor of the Scotch Church in Cedar street, and sister of the eminent pulpit orator, Rev. John M. Mason, pastor of the church in Murray street. She was a woman remarkable for piety and earnestness of religious life, and equally remarkable for independence, dignity and force of character, and widely known and honored in the West. Her oldest son, Mason Brown, father of the present Senator, graduated at Yale, in 1820, and married a daughter of Jesse Bledsoe, Senator in Kentucky in 1813-15; and has exerted a useful influence as an able lawyer and a citizen of Kentucky, mostly without the distinctions of office. It was to this grandmother that Senator Gratz Brown referred, whose instruction and influence impressed upon his childhood the truths of religion, to which he has now fled, in the depth of his sorrow and the culmination of his honor, for consolation, and for guidance and strength. His course in Missouri was more original and more influential in the agitation of the slavery question than is represented by the *Register*. The *Missouri Democrat*, of which he was several years the editor, was the earliest and ablest champion of emancipation in the slaveholding states. Twenty years after the time when David Nelson and Elijah P. Lovejoy were driven out of Missouri by the wrath of the slaveholders, a young man of slender form and almost boyish countenance took his seat in the Legislature of that State, and on the most suitable occasion electrified the capital by a motion for the prospective and gradual abolition of slavery, which he sustained by a most eloquent and statesmanlike speech, that no antagonist has ever attempted to answer. From this starting point he has gone on, until he has worthily taken his seat among the Senators of the Imperial Republic, where we anticipate service of the highest value to the country, until the public voice shall summon him to go up higher. It is not easy to calculate what would have been the effects upon our public affairs, had this man had a place in President Lincoln's Cabinet, as many advised, instead of one whose public life has for its first chapter the intrigue that fastened slavery upon the State of Missouri forty-five years ago.

Reception of George Thompson in New York.

George Thompson, of England, was received at the Cooper Institute, New York, on Monday night, and was warmly received. Gen. Fremont presided, and introduced Mr. Thompson as the representative of liberal Democracy in England, and the tried friend of America. He said Mr. Thompson would hardly be expected to realize the change which had taken place in the public sentiment of this country in regard to slavery since his last visit.

Mr. Thompson thankfully alluded to the wonderful contrast between his reception in 1834 and 1850, when hotel keepers did not feel safe in giving him a lodging, and his present greeting. He said a revolution higher and holier than that of 1776 had occurred. That was for independence; this was for universal liberty. That raised the white man to a sovereignty; this lifted the negro to a man. He assured the Chairman that his name was a household word among all the friends of liberty and humanity in England, and there were millions there who would like to see him President. Had he been chosen there would have been no rebellion. The Chief Executive of this mighty Republic had followed the Pathfinder. [Cheers.] He would have emancipated a few; the President had proclaimed liberty to three millions. This act be characterized as the chief glory of the Administration. As it was said of Napoleon, that he would go down to posterity with the code which bears his name in his hand, so it may be said of Abraham Lincoln, that he would descend to future ages holding in his right hand this immortal proclamation. Mr. T. spoke of the want of sympathy which our cause met with in England, in the first stage of the contest, as due to misconception of the true aim of the struggle, and the great ignorance among the English people of our institutions; but when they came to see that Union and emancipation meant the same thing, then our cause began to meet with a hearty support, and to-day, while Southern agents and sympathizers could not obtain a favorable hearing, [illegible] large assembly of the people, the great mass of the working and middle classes took a strong and firm interest on the side of the North. Mr. Thompson portrayed this fact with much eloquence and at great length.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1864.

Money opened with an increased activity in the [illegible] Sturgis' Sons adhere to the lower figure in all cases.

Gold has an upward tendency. The range in New York, as telegraphed to James Boyd, Esq., was as follows: Opened at 9:52 at 161¾; 11, 161¾; 12 m., 162; and closed at Second Board at 161¾. After 4 p. m. [illegible]

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Beware of a new and dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of North America, Boston. Vignette, locomotive and cars on the right end, an Indian princess with bow and arrow [illegible]. It was discovered in the Albany Assorting House.

A new counterfeit $2.00 on the Bank of Utica was detected at the First National Bank, Tuesday. There is a large figure 2 in the center, and portraits of females on each side. The name of the Bank is printed in red.

—We were shown to-day a new counterfeit on the Fort Plain Bank, which recently made its appearance in this city. The bill is of the denomination of $5; the vignette, four females, one holding a globe in her hand, "5" on each upper corner, and "Five" on the lower corners.

In Milwaukee the banks did a heavy business in loans and discounts last week, currency was represented to be a little close by some of the banking houses on Saturday. The stringency will not probably last beyond a day or two. Ten per cent is still the current rate for short loans. Exchange rules steady with a moderate demand and supply.

New York Stock Market—March 7.

Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission stock and bond brokers, 38 Clark street, Chicago.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1864.

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 5, 1864.

[illegible]

This morning the Inman steamer from Liverpool, with dates to the 25th ult., was telegraphed—reporting flour dull and 6d lower; wheat inactive and unchanged; corn dull; provisions dull and tending downwards.

The receipts of Hogs since Saturday amounted to 1,470 dressed and 1,844 live. The market for Live Hogs was steady and active, with sales of 3,141 head at $5.00@7.25 gross—chiefly at $7.00@7.25. The market for Dressed Hogs ruled quiet and steady, with sales at a range of [illegible].

The receipts of Beef Cattle were 1,136 head, and the market was firm at Saturday's prices, with sales at [illegible]—the bulk of the transactions having been at [illegible].

The Provision market was more active, and we note an advance of 25c on Mess Pork, with sales of upwards of 7,000 brls at [illegible] for city, and [illegible] for country brands. [illegible] Bulk Hams were in good demand and firm [illegible] Grease is quiet with light sales of Yellow at [illegible].

The market for Highwines to-day were unusually active but somewhat irregular—opening at 85c, and closing weak at 84c. About 1,000 brls changed hands, at [illegible]—the bulk of the sales having been made at the inside figure.

There were considerable activity in the Wheat market to-day, but we have no material change to note in prices—No 1 selling at [illegible], and No 2 at [illegible]—the market closing steady at [illegible] for fresh receipts No 1, and [illegible] for fresh receipts No 2.

Old Corn was in fair demand and steady, with sales of No 1 at [illegible], and No 2 at [illegible]; but New Corn ruled [illegible] lower—No 1 selling at [illegible], and No 2 at [illegible].

Oats were in fair demand and unusually brisk, but at no improvement in prices—No 1 selling at a range of [illegible], and No 2 at [illegible]—the market closing quiet at [illegible] for fresh receipts No 1.

Rye was dull, and we note light sales of No 1 at $1.08. Barley was dull with light transactions of No 2 at [illegible].

Flax Seed is scarce and firm at [illegible]; but Timothy and Clover are dull and drooping.

In Carbon Oils the market has been somewhat excited, consequent upon an advance on Crude Oil of from $4.00 to $4.50 per brl, with considerable difficulty in obtaining any supply at the present prices. Manufacturers in Bleached and Finishing have advanced their price [illegible] during this session of Congress, they are limiting their sales as much as possible. We now quote White Oils at [illegible]—an advance of [illegible] per gallon since Saturday.

In Tobacco there has been additional activity and firmness in the market to-day, as the result of the recommendation of Secretary Chase to impose an additional tax of 50c on leaf and manufactured. In the absence of any definite information as to the positive intention of Congress on the subject, the market is excited and unsettled.

In Sugars the demand for raw and refined continues in advance of the supply. On New Orleans, Cuba and Porto Rico, prices have advanced [illegible], and New York refined ¼c on previous quotations.

LATEST.

In the afternoon and evening, the market for Highwines was unsettled and weak, and we note sales this evening of 300 brls at 83c, at which figure the market closed steady.

St. Louis Lumber Market—March 4.

Up to this time there have been no arrivals of lumber from the Illinois river, but a fleet is expected this week [illegible] on board at La Salle [illegible] something toward supplying present deficiency in stock.

Yard prices for dry lumber are firm, as follows:

[illegible]

St. Louis Horse Market—March 4.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Dry Goods Market—March 3.

[illegible]

Buffalo Market—March 4.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Provision Market—March 4.

[illegible]

Detroit Grain Market—March 5.

[illegible]

Cincinnati Seed Market—March 5.

[illegible]

Philadelphia Seed Market—March 4.

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 7, 1864.

[illegible]

PORK PACKING AT CHICAGO.

Mr. Henry Milward, provision broker, is now engaged in collecting the returns of the pork packers in this city, and as the entire trade is interested in having the statement completed and published at the earliest date, we trust every packer will fill up the blanks sent to him, and return them to Mr. Milward's office, No. 13 Lasalle street, without further delay.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

[illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

WHEAT—[illegible]

CORN—[illegible]

OATS—[illegible]

RYE—[illegible]

BARLEY—[illegible]

BUTTER—[illegible]

BEANS—[illegible]

CHEESE—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FRUITS—[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—[illegible]

GREASE—[illegible]

HIGHWINES—[illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

ONIONS—[illegible]

CARBON OILS—[illegible]

OIL—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

POULTRY—[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

SALERATUS—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

TEA—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TOBACCO—The recommendation of Secretary Chase to levy a tax of 50c per pound on leaf and manufactured Tobacco has materially unsettled the market [illegible]

VINEGAR—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN:

Rev. C. A. BUCKBEE, Ass't Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: [illegible]

Rev. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: [illegible]

Rev. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: [illegible]

Rev. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: [illegible]

Rev. JOHN E. ROBIE, Buffalo: [illegible]

J. H. EATON, LL. D., President Union University, Tenn., writes: [illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, No. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID. [illegible]

NOT ALCOHOLIC.— A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT. A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, [illegible]

NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY.

Do you want something to Strengthen You? Do you want a Good Appetite? Do you want to Build up your Constitution? Do you want to Feel Well? Do you want to get rid of Nervousness? Do you want Energy? Do you want to Sleep Well? Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling? If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

PARTICULAR NOTICE. [illegible]

Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers. [illegible]

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. [illegible]

Price Per Bottle [illegible] Or Half Doz. [illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET. JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.) Proprietors. [illegible]

WHO MINDS A COLD?—It [illegible]

WHAT IS MEANT BY BRONCHITIS [illegible]

IN CONSUMPTION AND ALL PULMONARY COMPLAINTS. DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT [illegible]

PERSONS OF COSTIVE HABIT [illegible] JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS [illegible]

ANOTHER BRILLIANT CONTRIBUTOR TO THE NEW YORK MERCURY. MISS HARRIET E. PRESCOTT, AUTHOR OF "AMBER GODS" AND OTHER POPULAR TALES, Whose works of fiction have placed her among the first in THE FRONT RANK OF AMERICAN NOVELISTS, Has been engaged to write for the LEADING FAMILY PAPER OF THE COUNTRY, and her initial contribution, entitled MISS DEVONSHIRE, Will appear in THE NEW YORK MERCURY of March [illegible] [illegible]

102 LAKE STREET. 102 E. A. HAYT & CO., HAVE OPENED A BRANCH HOUSE IN CHICAGO FOR THE SALE OF LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. DEALERS CAN BUY AT THE LOWEST NEW YORK WHOLESALE PRICES, SAVING FREIGHT AND OTHER EXPENSES. THE LATEST PARIS STYLES WILL BE INTRODUCED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO. N. B.—THE CITY TRADE MAY DEPEND ON OBTAINING ALL THE RICHEST PARIS NOVELTIES AT THE EARLIEST MOMENT. 361 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 102 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

A RARE CHANCE.—A well selected Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries and Crockery [illegible] A. J. SMITH, of Smith Brothers, 42 So. Water street, Chicago.

NEW IRON STORE. BALTHIS & BRO., Dealers in Iron, Nails, Steel, Buggy and Wagon Stock, 207 LAKE STREET. [illegible]

READY.—"Official." The Enrollment Act, passed February 24th, 1864. [illegible]

BARLEY MALT FOR SALE. [illegible] Apply to B. F. QUIMBY & CO. [illegible]

LARGE DISTILLERY FOR SALE. [illegible]

SILK HATS, AND SOFT HATS. SPRING STYLES JUST RECEIVED [illegible] J. A. SMITH & CO.

TO FRUIT GROWERS AND SHIPPERS. WANTED, By a party established in the [illegible] and Domestic Fruit Business [illegible]

VALUABLE BUSINESS [illegible] FOR SALE. [illegible]

COLGATE'S HONEY [illegible] TOILET SOAP. [illegible]

Special Notices.

[illegible] CONCERT [illegible]

Hagan's Magnolia Balm. [illegible] Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment. [illegible]

Ladies, Read! [illegible]

Dr. James. [illegible]

Physiological View of Marriage. [illegible]

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE [illegible]

CHRISTADORO'S! [illegible] CHRISTADORO'S! [illegible] CHRISTADORO'S! [illegible] CHRISTADORO'S! [illegible] CHRISTADORO'S! [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, [illegible]

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches. [illegible]

Cancer can be Cured. [illegible]

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. [illegible] JOHN H. ROSS, JAMES H. FOSTER. Chicago, Ill., March 1st, 1864. [illegible] 105 Lake Street, [illegible] DRY GOODS [illegible] Lowest Cash Prices. ROSS & FOSTER.

Deserters.

$20 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to the Commanding Officer of [illegible] at Cairo, Ill., of FREDERICK HETCHNER, (Private, [illegible]) [illegible]

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS. The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century. [illegible] DYSPEPSIA [illegible] CEDRON BITTERS [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE. DAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, [illegible] Lake street, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

THE PEACEFUL WAITING.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall violets bloom for thee and sweet birds sing,
And the lime branches, where soft winds are blowing,
Shall murmur the sweet promise of the spring.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Thou shalt behold the quiet of the morn,
While tender grasses and awakening flowers
Send up a golden tint to greet the dawn.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
The tenderness of twilight shall be thine,
The rosy clouds that float o'er dying daylight,
To fade till trembling stars begin to shine.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Shall starry night be beautiful to thee,
And the cold moon shall look through the blue silence,
Flooding her silver path upon the sea.

A little longer yet, a little longer,
Life shall be thine—life with its power to will,
Life with its strength to bear, to love, to conquer,
Bringing its thousand joys thy heart to fill.

A little longer still—patience, beloved!
A little longer still ere Heaven unveil
The glory and the brightness, and the wonder,
Eternal and divine, that wait thy soul.

A little longer, ere life, true, immortal,
(Not this our shadowy life,) will be thine own,
And thou shalt stand where winged archangels worship,
And trembling bow before the great white throne.

A little longer still and Heaven awaits thee,
And fills thy spirit with a great delight,
Then our pale joys will seem a dream forgotten,
Our sun a darkness, and our day a night.

A little longer, and thy heart, beloved,
Shall beat for ever with a love divine,
And joy so pure, so mighty, so eternal,
No mortal knows and lives, shall then be thine.

A little longer yet, and angel voices
Shall sing in heavenly chant upon thine ear;
Angels and saints await thee, and God needs thee;
Beloved, can we bid thee linger here?

—*Anonymous.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold in the Treasury—The Army Appropriation Bill—The Pacific Railroad Bill—Amendments Thereto—Patents Granted.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1864.

THE GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

Yesterday, in the House, Mr. Stebbins, of New York (War Dem.), offered a resolution enabling the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the gold therein (first reserving sufficient to meet payments required by law), after giving five days notice in the New York daily papers. Mr. Fenton, of the same State, offered a substitute that he be

Authorized to sell gold or other coin received in payment for United States bonds negotiated, and also to sell any foreign exchange that may be received by the agents or officers of the Treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the sale of any gold or other coin now on hand or that may be received hereafter in payment of custom-house duties; also that he be authorized to anticipate the payments of interest upon the public debt of the United States, from time to time, either with or without a rebate of interest upon the coupons as he may deem expedient.

Mr. Fenton made an able speech in reply to the arguments of his colleagues—Fernando Wood and James Brooks. He took the ground that the financial strength of the United States could not be judged correctly by that of European countries; 1st, because its basis is largely in the property of the country—in lands and agricultural products, whose value is not adequately represented in money; 2nd, because the labor of men engaged in agriculture and the mechanic arts produces more here than in Europe. We are obtaining a vast immigration of the industrious poor and middle classes of Europe, although the country is engaged in war. They bring property to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, to which if we add the influx of labor at its constantly increasing ratio of value, we see an ever expanding basis of public credit altogether not to be estimated. A man who could talk of impending failure in our national affairs, is either ignorant of the fact or mischievously desires to create distrust and weaken public confidence. He hoped that men exasperated and disappointed at the success of the Union cause and the progress of liberty, would not evince a malignant opposition by detraction of our public men, and attempt to depreciate our true financial strength and military success. In conclusion, he said that with the Union maintained we would rise from the burden of our debt, and from our vast resources attain a condition of the most ample wealth and independence known to any nation. On motion of Mr. Holman (Copper.), of Indiana, the whole subject was laid on the table.

LATER.

The Senate has just receded from its amendments to the spirit duty bill, respecting the sliding scale. This settles the question, and stocks on hand remain untaxed. The reason given for their recession, is that it would be necessary to appoint another committee or draft a new bill, if they did not do so. It retains the tax of 40 cents on foreign spirits on hand, but does not tax domestic spirits on hand, and makes the tax from and after its passage 60 cents to July 1st, leaving the future tax to be arranged in the bill, which will be probably 80 cents from July to the 1st of January, and after that $1.00. This imputed tax is to be collected under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, but it is understood those regulations will not be issued, but that a joint resolution of both houses will repeal this tax on foreign liquors on hand.

THE ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

It will be noticed that there is no provision for bounties in the Army Appropriation Bill. Now, the amount to which the Government is committed on that head is stated by Senator Sherman and others to be $105,000,000. Senator Wilson said truly that it would not fall on this year, but it no doubt will fall before the end of the next fiscal year—June 30, 1865. Thus this vast sum is to be provided for in the Appropriation Bills which are to be passed this session. The estimates for bounties for the next fiscal year, at the beginning of the year, were only $8,000,000. So that a round sum of nearly $1,000,000 is yet to be appropriated. The deficiency bill for the present fiscal year is over $100,000,000. The amount yet to be appropriated for the 200,000 men called out by the late proclamation of the President (not estimated for heretofore,) it is said will reach $200,000,000. Add for the regular estimates at the commencement of the session, $800,000,000, and the aggregate appropriations this winter will be $1,200,000,000. Gen. Meigs says in his report to Secretary Stanton that the army organization for this fiscal year required 185,315 horses—51,425 for artillery, and 134,000 for cavalry—at $125 each, but the actual requirement was 274,445 at $140 each. Deficiency of horses, 87,060. The appropriation for transportation was $56,600,000, but the expenditure has been $95,564,000, of corn 2,694,000 bushels, at one dollar per bushel, and of oats 4,715,000 bushels at same price. Of hay 176,000 tons was purchased at $30 per ton. The expenses of transportation have been immense, on account of the removal of large bodies of troops great distances; also on account of vessels for the Banks expedition.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL—PROPOSED AMENDMENT THERETO.

Senator Conness was to-day to introduce a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph Bill. Sec. 1 provides that the shares are to be one hundred instead of one thousand dollars; the number of shares to be one million instead of one hundred thousand; fifty instead of five shares shall constitute a director; every subscriber to the capital stock, for each share of one thousand dollars heretofore subscribed, shall be entitled to a certificate for ten shares of one hundred dollars each, and that no person may hold more than two hundred shares. Sec. 2 provides for additional legislation in regard to the right of way; the condemnation of lands, &c. It is not materially different from the old. Sec. 3 provides that the company can take coal or iron ores on the public lands along the route for its construction, and may purchase the fee of said lands. Sec. 4 provides that the title to the lands shall remain in the United States, subject to the operations and provisions of the act, and shall not be open to entry, sale, &c. Sec. 5 provides that if the company be unable to locate the whole of five full alternate sections per mile on each side of the road by reason of barrenness, &c., it shall be lawful to locate other lands lying within twenty miles of the road, as will make up the quantity provided by law. The term mineral land is defined as gold or silver mines. Sec. 6 provides that sec. 5 be amended by striking out the word sixteen where it occurs first, and inserting twenty four; and inserting of "may be paid in United States Treasury notes," &c., "shall be paid in the same way and manner as the bonds of the United States," &c. Sec. 7 provides for extending the time of filing the maps of the route, &c., one year; and that the Central Pacific Railroad Company be required to build only twenty-five miles of their road instead of fifty in each year hereafter; and that only one-half of services rendered for the Government by said companies be required for the payment of the bonds issued by the Government for the construction; and that the curves and grades shall not exceed the maximum of such in the United States. Sec. 8 provides for the repeal of that part requiring the use of American iron, and as prohibits the appointment of a Commissioner for so much of the line as lies west of the eastern terminus of the railroad and telegraph authorized by the act to be constructed by the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California; and that the Union Pacific Railroad Company can purchase iron free of duty, and use iron rails and locomotives sufficient to lay and equip one hundred miles of its road: and all provisions of Sec. 4, as modified, shall extend to any fraction of forty miles lying west of and contiguous to the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains or east of and contiguous to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; and also to the first section of not less than twenty consecutive miles completed by the said Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. The President of the United States is authorized to appoint three Commissioners for the above portion of the line; and the verified statements of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California shall be filed in the office of the United States Surveyor General for the State of California instead of being presented to the United States; the time of completing the first fifty miles of the Central Pacific Railroad is extended one year. Section 9 amends section 14 of the act by striking out the word "treble" and inserting "four times," and by inserting instead of "upon the construction of twenty miles thereof," the words "upon the construction of each section of not less than twenty miles thereof." Sec. 10 amends the wording of Sec. 13 of the act. Sec. 11 amends Sec. 17 of the act by repealing the forfeiture clause. Sec. 12—that if found inexpedient to locate the main line near there, a branch may be constructed to Denver City, Colorado. Sec. 13 provides for the issue of bonds to provide for grading the railroad in the region of the mountains between the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains and the western base of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. Sec. 14 provides that the Company execute a mortgage on the railroad to secure an issue of bonds of said Company to an amount equal to one-half the amount of the Government bonds issued. Sec. 15 provides that the Company maintain ferries on the Missouri River. Sec. 16 legalizes the assignment of the Central Pacific Company of California to the Western Pacific Railroad Company the building of a portion of the road. Sec. 17 extends the provisions of the amendments to all the companies named in the act. Sec. 18 repeals all parts of the act inconsistent with the amendments.

PATENTS GRANTED.

Feed Water Heater for locomotives; Samuel F. Alley, Chicago, Ill.

Washer; Elbert B. Brown, Covington, Ind.

Neck Yokes; Stillman P. Campbell, Rochester, Minnesota.

Plow; Orman Coe, Port Washington, Wis.

Horse Rake; Levi W. Frederick, Ray, Ind.

Cultivator; Wilkinson Forman, Oneida, Iowa.

Door Weather-strip; Wm. H. Hurlbut, and J. W. Sharp, Elgin, Ill.

Hay and Cotton Press; Ira James, Mattoon, Ill.

Damper; Sylvester Munson, Joliet, Ill.

Ash Leach; Sam'l S. Pierce, Prescott, Wis.

Gate; Wm. Rheinfrank, W. E. Pratt, Iowa City, Iowa.

Gang Plow; J. L. Rank, Nashville, Ill.

Buckle-point for shafting; Simeon N. Taylor, Beloit, Wis.

Grain Binder; Joseph Bebel, Earlville, Ill.

Machine for Sawing Wood; Jarvis Case, Lafayette, Ind.

Improvement in Wool Press; J. C. Bell, Ionia Co., Mich.

Improvement in Automatic Cistern Regulator; Abel Beach, Iowa City, Iowa.

Improvement in Pumps; James K. Fairbanks, Wyocena, Wis.

Improvement in Car Coupling; Henry C. Glasgow, Chicago, Ill.

Improvement in Cultivators; Jacob Haege, Shiloh, Ill.

Improvement in Bathing Apparatus; Wm. Henzler, Milwaukee, Wis.

Improved Apparatus for Rendering Lard; Sylvester Marsh, Chicago.

Improvement in Hand Planters; F. H. Roberts, Wilmington, Ill.

Improvement in ——— Gauges; J. W. Van Deventer, Dundee, Mich.

Improvement in Grain Drills; J. W. H. Doubler, Warren, Ill.

Improvement in current Water Wheels; J. B. Howe, Middleville, Mich.

Improvement in Water Wheels; D. S. Stephens, Laporte, Ind.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

A. Wellman, Cedar Springs, Kent county, Mich., vice Charles J. Hill, resigned.

Albert Irwin, Lebowaing, Huron county, Mich., vice D. G. Philbrick, resigned.

Wm. H. Seward, Oconto county, Wis., vice H. D. Bacon, resigned.

J. T. Coleman, Rolling Ground, Crawford county, Wis., vice J. Glover, resigned.

John Reese, Burton, Washington county, Wis., vice G. Elliott, declined.

Wm. Crabb, Spearville, Brown county, Ind., vice M. Towning, deceased.

Ed. H. Hussey, Brazil, Clay county, Ind., vice J. Croasdale, resigned.

Wm. W. Johnston, Lewis, Vigo county, Ind., vice G. S. Campbell, declined.

Francis L. Rottman, Riley, Vigo co., Ind., vice C. E. Leavitt, resigned.

Mrs. Jaqueline Roberts, Cross Plains, Ripley co., Ind., vice A. G. Hunter, removed.

Valentine Thompson, Union City, Randolph co., Ind., vice L. G. Dynes, declined.

James M. Baker, Halbert's Bluff, Martin co., Ind., vice M. Shott, removed.

James W. Edwards, Miami, Miami co., Ind., vice A. Rich, resigned.

Thos. T. Hill, Westland, Hancock co., Ind., vice W. T. Hill, resigned.

Isaac C. Collins, Boxley, Hamilton co., Ind., vice P. G. Pearson, resigned.

Philip W. Silver, Ibn. De Kalb co., Ind., vice G. Glaser, resigned.

Nr. Belvidera Burchard, Nestlowe, La Crosse co., Wis., Mr. A Palmer, declined.

Milton Dibble, Rome Marion Co. Wis, Rev. L. Tubbs removed.

Chas. Heith, La Grange Walworth Co. Wis. vice W. Aurri resigned.

Rudolph A B—, Berwick, Warren Co Wis. Mr A Wood resigned.

Luther Trumbull, Richmond, McHenry Co., Ill., vice A. T. Brown, resigned.

Theodore A. Fisher, Bluff Springs, Cass Co., Ill., vice J. Hamner, resigned.

John D. Hamilton, Ringwood, McHenry Co., Ill., vice D. Lester resigned.

Brig. L. Teese, Crab Orchard, Williamson Co. Ill., vice R. P. Erwin resigned.

N. L. Burn, Stebbins, Christian Co. Mo. vice C. T. ——— transferred.

Henry S. Sherwood, Sand Lake, Lake co., Ill., vice J. Greenfields, declined.

John P. Van Vorhis, Monroe Centre, Ogle co., Ill., vice T. W. Evans, resigned.

Calvin J. Short, Austin, Mercer co. Minn., vice J. S. Lacy, resigned.

W. H. Dart, Forest City, Meeker co., Minn., vice T. C. Jewett, declined.

Jos. Mullikin, Saxville, Waushara co., Wis., vice J. W. Martin, resigned.

James Myers, Zenas, Jennings co., Ind., vice M. C. Burbank, resigned.

Alfred H. Modus, Kilbourn, Van Buren co., Iowa, vice J. F. Pinne, deceased.

Wm. Scott, Rome, Henry co., Iowa, vice Peter Moore, resigned.

John R. Slack, Decorah, Winneshiek co., Iowa, vice Merton Hurlbut, deceased.

J. M. Williams, Ft. Atkinson, Winneshiek co., Iowa, vice Chas. Meyers, resigned.

Wm. Walsh, Palestine, Johnson co., Iowa, vice G. F. Watson, resigned.

Henrietta Van Buren, Forestville, Delaware co., Iowa, vice Wm. H. Church, removed.

Saml. T. Spangler, Castleville, Buchanan co., Iowa, vice Saml. Castle, removed.

Ed. Merricle, Appanoose co., Iowa, vice C. B. Phillips, resigned.

Henry A. Smith, Flint, Mahaska co., Iowa, vice James Lee, resigned.

Lorenzo Jones, Shobe's Grove, Franklin co., Iowa, vice John Shobe, resigned.

Isaac W. Bottorff, Martinsburg, Keokuk co., Iowa, vice E. Macbeth, resigned.

POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED.

Carrollton, Saginaw co., Mich., Chas. E. Gillett, P. M.

Hillman, DuBois co., Ind., S. W. Williams, P. M.

Rossiter, Tippecanoe co., Ind., Alfred Duggett, P. M.

Volp, Brown co., Wis., B. DeGay, P. M.

Ridge Prairie, St. Clair co., Ill., D. G. Gartside, P. M.

Santa Fe, Alexander co., Ill., P. M. Mesuse, P. M.

Silver Creek, Stephenson co., Ill., Chas. T. Geiger, P. M.

Town Ridge, Warren co., Ill., Joe Brown, P. M.

POST OFFICES DISCONTINUED.

Alaswe, Fond du Lac Co., Wis.

Liberty Centre, Wells Co., Ind.

Fruit Hill, Vigo Co., Ind.

Delectable Hill, Pike Co., Ind.

Hopewell, Jennings Co., Ind.

Kirkland, Adams Co., Ind.

Lacey, De Kalb Co., Ill.

LATE CHANGES.

East Bend, Champaign Co., Ill.

Allensville, Switzerland Co., Ind., to East Enterprise.

Breckinridge, Pope Co., Ill., to Bay City.

Baker, Jefferson Co., Iowa, to three-quarters of a mile south.

BROOKLYN SANITARY FAIR.

A New England Wedding—Costumes and Customs of the Olden Time—Full Account of the Ceremony—What it may lead to, etc.

[From the N. Y. Herald, March 4.]

Everybody is aware that our neighbors over the water have, for the past ten days, been holding a fair in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission. One of the most successful and profitable adjuncts of the fair has been the New England Kitchen. It was established to promote plain living, high thinking, a consumption of pork and beans, and a revival of the spirit of '76. To increase the sale of their pumpkin pies and other delicacies, they have had several apple parings and quilting frolics. As a natural result of such festive gatherings, two susceptible hearts were smitten with the tender passion, and they resolved to form a life long alliance on the scene of their early love. Last evening was the time appointed for the interesting ceremony to take place. A limited number of the general public were invited to be present, at the moderate charge of three dollars each.

The kitchen was appropriately fixed up for the occasion. On the left side of the fireplace was a small platform. It was railed off and overshadowed by the Stars and Stripes, and under its folds the happy couple were to be made man and wife.

The bride and bridegroom, together with a large circle of friends and acquaintances, had come from away "deown East."

They were all attired in the costume of the last century. Among the *dramatis personae* we noticed Widow Sniffles, Hezekiah Lunkins, Prudence Billings, Aminidab Dunham, Cyrus Bradford, Deborah Edwards, Mrs. Deacon Green, Elvira Stimmins, Grandma Downing, Dr. Calomel, Squire Brown, Grandma Adams, Ruth Jenkins, Peggy Murray, and a number of others equally distinguished. The ladies' dresses were principally remarkable for length of age and shortness of waist. They were of all fabrics—yellow, time stained muslin, heavy brocaded silks, and coarse, strong calicoes. Mob caps, immaculately clean, and back combs in a forward state of development and high state of carving, were much affected as ornaments for the head. The universal absence of hoops was another noticeable feature, and the appearance of the ladies made us think that the fashion in the days of our great grandmothers might have been with great propriety designated the meal-sack style.

Shorts, buckles, powder and ruffles, were revived in the gentleman's dresses. They were resplendent in silk coats, ruffled shirts, powdered wigs, velvet tights and white stockings. Their attire did not impress us with the same idea of antiquity as did that of the ladies. We have often seen something very similar on the person of the happy possessor of a pair of splendid calves while he was clutching with desperate energy to a strap at the back of a carriage. Ike Downing—the only remaining son of old Widow Downing—cut a great dash in a suit borrowed especially for the occasion. The coat and smalls were of green China silk, the vest (which reached half-way to the knees) was of crimson silk, and all ornamented with heavy silver lace. The suit formerly belonged to Benedict Arnold.

Shortly after eight o'clock the bridal procession formed, and Dr. Singer, with the majority of the guests, marched to the platform and to the appropriate tune of "Invitation" sang the hymn commencing—

Come, my beloved, haste away
Cut short the hours of my delay.

the hint was promptly taken by the parties interested, and Dr. Jedediah Poundtext, the officiating clergyman, led the way to the platform. He was followed by Jonathan Simpkins the bridegroom, accompanied by Josiah Watkins as groomsman. Miss Mehitable Jones, the young and lovely bride, attired in a low necked robe of white satin "of a walking length and a striding width," was then led forward by her parents, Jehoshaphat and Patience Jones; they were accompanied by Miss Jerusha Skinner as bridesmaid. The party, when placed, resembled a collection of wax figures. The idea was, however, speedily dissipated when Dr. Poundtext (some one whispered that he looked remarkably like Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler) began in the most approved and ancient fashion to perform the ceremony which was to unite in the holy bands of matrimony Jonathan Simpkins, of Marblehead, with Mehitable Jones, of Swanzey, both of ye ancient colony of Massachusetts. The ceremony was very impressive, and several times brought down the house. His exhortations were very fine, that to Mehitable particularly so. We are sorry that our space will not permit us to give in full his remarks to her on the subject of Jonathan's shirt buttons. They were very instructive and deserve a wide circulation. The ceremony was brought to a conclusion amid the tears of the bride's parents and the laughter of everybody else by Jonathan saluting his bride in due and ancient form—on the lips. The same ceremony, we believe, was very generally gone through with by all hands. We could not get near enough to aid in consummation of the crowd, but at short intervals we heard loud smacks, followed by loud peals of laughter. The kissing being over, Dr. Singer and his choir again delighted the audience, and expressed the feelings of the happy pair by singing to the appropriate tune of "Coolose" the hymn commencing

The Lord my Shepherd is,
I shall be well supplied;
Since he is mine and I am his,
What can I want beside, &c.

Silence being restored, Dr. Poundtext, in a loud voice and with a very impressive manner, announced his willingness to perform the same ceremony for any other couples who felt disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity. No one accepted the invitation, so the reverend gentleman picked up his gloves and led the way to the refreshment table. After the appetites of the happy pair and the wedding guests had been somewhat appeased the general public were invited to step up and take something. A number of American citizens of African descent handed round pieces of pound cake, pumpkin pie, squash pie, coffee and cider. The benches were shortly afterwards put away, and the order to clear the kitchen promptly obeyed. Dancing, after the fashion of "ye ancient times," was then indulged in, and we believe, kept up with a spirit until closing time arrived. The wedding was a merry one; may it result happily. It is likely to effect a great change in Brooklyn, as a number of unmarried ladies of a certain age are desirous of making the New England Kitchen a permanent institution. They intend to have apple paring and quilting frolics every week, and then who knows what may happen?

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND THE ENGLISH ARISTOCRACY.

His Speech on the Suez Canal Project, and the Hostility of Great Britain through the Porte.

[From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 16.]

Prince Napoleon, in his speech at the Isthmus of Suez banquet, said:

Gentlemen—I rise to propose a toast which I am sure you will receive with enthusiasm —"The Isthmus of Suez Company." (Cheers.) I feel myself justified by the very character of this meeting in entering into a few particulars respecting the object of our coming together. You have just obtained your first great material success in completing the fresh water canal from the Nile to Suez, which not only is a great benefit to the country, but an indispensable preliminary to the accomplishment of the great work undertaken by the company. Your opponents have endeavored to inflict on you a moral check to counterbalance this material success, and we have now met to reply to that attack. Your committee was pleased to propose that I should preside over this assembly, and I gratefully accepted the honor. You will allow me to speak my mind freely; for I think we ought to have no reservation. (Bravo.) Before my visit to Egypt I was already favorably disposed toward your undertaking; but what I saw there has made me entirely yours. Before I had seen the works executed I hoped you would succeed; that hope has now become certainty. (Cheers.) * * * The Sultan of Turkey professes to be the rightful sovereign of Tunis, Tripoli and Arabia, but his authority there is a mere shadow. In Egypt he has in reality no right of sovereignty, for the rights assigned to him by the treaties of 1844, which I have this day perused, have all fallen into desuetude. So let it be with regard to the Suez Canal. The protests of the Porte need not prevent your finishing the canal. You have the Viceroy's treaties; insist on their execution. The Sultan relies on the support of England; I must therefore say a few words on that head. I trust my frankness will not offend any of you, for I really have nothing to say against that great nation, which always has an attraction for me. There is a mirage of liberty on the other side of the Channel which charms me. [Applause.] Yes, the mirage of liberty; for I love liberty, and all those who practice it. [Renewed applause.] But, beside the nation, there is the English Government, which is unfavorable to your undertaking. It does not attack you openly, but through the Ottoman Porte. The English policy, however, admits of an explanation, which you will find in "The English Peerage." On opening that book you will see that many of the noble peers are from seventy to eighty years of age, and time has somewhat chilled their hearts against generous sentiments. [A laugh.] This is why aristocratic England declared in the face of Europe that she would not give a man or a shilling for the greatest and noblest of causes—those of Italy and Poland. [Applause.] You, therefore, need not fear that this same government will ever have recourse to the ultima ratio to combat a cause which is perfectly just. The English Government, which abandoned the cause of Poland, would never plunge its country into a war for the sake of the Suez Canal. I am convinced that any government that should venture so to do would speedily fall under the contempt of the whole English nation. [Loud applause.] Therefore you may safely continue your works; you hold an indisputable right from the Egyptian Government, and you have nothing whatever to do with the Porte. Do not make a bugbear of England; leave that for your enemies. The promoters of this canal have nothing to fear from England, and I defy the Government of that great country to drag the nation into any serious hostility against your canal. [Hear, hear.]

FRENCH OPINION OF ENGLAND'S POLICY IN THE CONTINENTAL TROUBLES.

[From the Paris Patrie, Feb. 18.]

Has England in this business played a more honorable part than Austria or Prussia? How is it that a man so patriotic, so jealous of the honor of his country, and so moderate as Lord Derby, should have gone so far as to declare in Parliament that he felt humiliated by the policy of the English Cabinet? Is not that policy the same that England has constantly pursued during the last ten years? Did not England say that she had neither a man nor a shilling at the service of Italy? On the other hand, if she refused to assist Italy in a fair and open war, conducted by a regular government, she privately assisted the expeditions of Garibaldi. Did not England signify to Poland that she could only offer to the insurrectionists the bluster of Earl Russell, and the declarations of her meetings, and that no action would follow that flood of writing and of words? Why should the hopes with which she inspired Denmark be better founded? How could any one at Copenhagen have deluded himself with the belief that when the moment for action should arrive the English exchequer would not place in the balance on the one side the promises to be fulfilled, an ally to defend and the national prestige to maintain, and on the other the expenses of the war and a quantity of calico to remain on hand? Was it not evident that the abandonment of Denmark would be decided on by an immense majority of pounds, shillings and pence. Have we not just seen, at the idea alone that the English Cabinet might hesitate, the Mayor and three thousand of the principal inhabitants of Manchester assemble for the purpose of solemnly declaring that the ministry which should burn a cartridge in aid of Denmark would deserve to be impeached. * * * Thus two results emanate from this war in Schleswig: the impossibility of the two great German Powers to offer themselves any longer as representatives of the respect due to acquired rights and the interests of order, peace and conservatism; secondly, the ruin of the prestige of England on the Continent. Those are two misfortunes for which the world can easily console itself.

[From the Paris Pays, Feb. 17.]

* * The Cabinet of St. James is recommencing its menacing insinuations against Austria, but this time it will deceive no one. Lord Russell is much more humble than he was; but he wastes time in resorting to precautions. Europe has no fear of England.

WHAT AUSTRIA THINKS OF ENGLAND.

[From the Press of Vienna, Feb. 17.]

After the common-place, equivocal, perfidious, and cowardly policy of the Cabinet of St. James in the American question, there is nothing more disgraceful, and at the same time more pitiable, than that of Lord Palmerston and Earl Russell in the Dano-Germanic conflict.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Brooklyn police broke up a prize fight on Sunday.

—Gough has refused 900 invitations to lecture this season.

—Erastus Corning has given up his hardware business at Albany.

—The Brooklyn Sanitary Fair receipts are $300,000, and still swelling.

—The Erie Railroad is preparing to build a double track through its whole length.

—King Leopold of Belgium is coming to London this month to see the royal baby christened.

—At the Danville (Va.) female college the price of board for twenty weeks is $500, or five barrels of flour.

—The journeymen piano makers in New York to the number of 1,200 are on a strike and out of work.

—The New York barbers have "riz" to 15c for shaving, and 35c each for hair cutting and shampooing.

—Frau Josepha Fey is the first woman in Germany who has received a license to practice "lesser surgery."

—A New York house has ordered 1,000 baskets of California champagne; and a ship loaded with wine is coming round from San Francisco to New York.

—The Washington National Monument Society has resurrected itself sufficiently to re-elect its old officers. Among the Vice Presidents is Gen. Scott.

—The European and North American Railway Company have purchased all of Mr. John M. Wood's interest in the Penobscot railroad, including all stock and bonds held by him, and all his stock and other interests in the North American and European Railway Company.

—Charles A. Weed of Stamford, Conn., has purchased the estate of Secretary Judah P. Benjamin of the rebel confederacy, on the Mississippi river, near Baton Rouge, for $140,000.

—There are in Rhode Island thirteen fish-oil factories. The fisheries of that State are constantly increasing.

—In Cincinnati, last week, a wealthy Quaker refused to give any money to aid the war, but said there was a loose $100 note at his office, which the Committee might find.

—Mrs. Eben Norton of Mattapoisett, lately took from a sick chicken the entire crop or stomach, with its contents. The operation was performed to cure stoppage, the food having remained so long in the crop that putrefaction had commenced. The chicken is now alive, and as smart as any of the brood.

—The Clarion (Penn.) papers state that a fatal disease has broken out in that county. The disease is noted by a sudden trembling of the body and arms, which is followed by slight symptoms of fever, and paralysis of an arm and the lower limbs, with severe pains in the back, and finally the vision becomes affected. Physicians are unable to determine its character. It is neither typhoid nor spotted fever.

Miscellaneous.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM? CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN:

Rev. ... Sold by Druggists throughout the World. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich St., New York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN and others, who suffer from Nervous Debility, ...

NOT ALCOHOLIC.—A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED VEGETABLE EXTRACT A PURE TONIC. DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, Phila., Pa. WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA, JAUNDICE, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. ... NO ALCOHOL OR BAD BRANDY. ... Do you want something to Strengthen You? Do you want a Good Appetite? Do you want to Build up your Constitution? Do you want to Feel Well? Do you want to get rid of Nervousness? Do you want Energy? Do you want to Sleep Well? Do you want a Brisk and Vigorous Feeling? If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. PARTICULAR NOTICE. ... Attention, Soldiers! and Friends of Soldiers. ... Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631 ARCH STREET. JONES & EVANS, (Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,) Proprietors. LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

LARGE DISTILLERY FOR SALE.

SILK HATS, AND SOFT HATS, SPRING STYLES JUST RECEIVED BY J. A. SMITH & CO.

TO FRUIT GROWERS AND SHIPPERS. WANTED, By a party established in the Produce and Domestic Fruit Business. ...

VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY FOR SALE.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP. This celebrated TOILET SOAP ...

Special Notices.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm. ... Prepared by W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y. Address all orders to DEMAS S. BARNES & CO., New York.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment. ...

Ladies, Read! ...

Dr. James. ...

A Physiological View of Marriage. ...

Hair Dye! Hair Dye!! BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the BEST IN THE WORLD. ...

Whose Dye is taking the place of others? CHRISTADORO'S! Whose Dye is the most perfect imitation of Nature? CHRISTADORO'S! Whose Dye has been analyzed by the best Chemist ... CHRISTADORO'S! Whose Hair Dye succeeds when all others fail? CHRISTADORO'S! Whose Hair Dye has the largest sale in the world? CHRISTADORO'S! Whose Dye is shipped in the greatest quantities to ... CHRISTADORO'S! Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. Price $1, $1.50, and $3 per box, according to size.

Dr. Bigelow, ...

Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches. ...

Cancer can be Cured. ...

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE. ... ROSS & FOSTER ... JOHN H. ROSS, JAMES H. FOSTER. Chicago, Ill., March 1st, 1864.

105 Lake Street, ... DRY GOODS ... Lowest Cash Prices. ROSS & FOSTER.

Deserters.

$20 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery ... FREDERICK HETCHNER, (Private,) ...

Cedron Bitters.

DR. JOHN BULL'S COMPOUND CEDRON BITTERS The latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

Boots and Shoes.

1864.—SPRING TRADE. DAWSON & BARTLETT, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS & SHOES, 36 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Banking and Exchange.

NEW YORK WAREHOUSE AND SECURITY COMPANY. Office, No. 30 Pine street, opposite U. S. Sub-Treasury Building. Cash Capital, $1,000,000. This Company, with a paid up capital of a HALF MILLION DOLLARS, is now prepared to transact a Banking, Trust, Agency and Commission Business, ... THEODORE CRANE, Pres. F. J. OGDEN, Sec.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. 156 LAKE STREET. Original and Subscribed Capital, - - $250,000. JAS. H. BOWEN, President. AMOS T. HALL, Vice President. IRA HOLMES, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Southwest cor. Lake and Clark sts. CAPITAL, - - - $100,000. E. AIKEN, President. SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Pres't. E. E. BRAINTREE, Cashier.

BUXTON & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, Southeast cor. Clark and Lake Sts. STOCKS AND BONDS Bought and Sold at the Brokers' Board in New York, and carried on margins.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF Comptroller of the Currency. WASHINGTON, February 1st, 1864. WHEREAS, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, in the County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking. Now, THEREFORE, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the SECOND National Bank of CHICAGO, County of COOK and State of ILLINOIS, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid. In Testimony Whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this FIRST day of FEBRUARY, 1864. [SEAL.] (Signed,) No. 225. HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. SUCCESSOR TO J. A. ELLIS & CO. We are now prepared to receive Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, and transact a General Banking Business. We also keep on hand for sale United States Revenue Stamps, allowing the usual discount on orders for one hundred dollars and upwards. Office Northwest corner of Lake and Clark Streets. J. A. ELLIS, President. EDWD. L. TINKHAM, Cashier. Chicago, February 1st, 1864.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the "BANK OF AMERICA," ... E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Financial.

MERCHANT'S SAVINGS, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY. CHICAGO, Feb. 29th, 1864. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the Election of thirteen Trustees, will be held at their office on MONDAY, March 14th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 1 P. M. L. J. GAGE, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 12th, 1864. ... W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY. OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., February 12th, 1864. The ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders ... THIRD WEDNESDAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1864 ... W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

Commission Merchants

OBER, ATWATER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, 22 Natchez street, New Orleans, La. ...

FINNEY, LYONS & CO., (Successors to Harding & Hall,) dealers in SHIP CHANDLERY, Groceries and Provisions, Tarred and Manilla Cordage, Pitch, Tar and Oakum, Paints, Oils, White Lead, Canvas, Blocks, etc. 163 South Water street, Chicago.

CONVERSE & KENNETT, COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ... E. E. CONVERSE. W. C. KENNETT.

JOHN S. ROBERTS & SON, (J. S. R., late of Churchman & Roberts,) PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 46 Water street, New York.

DAVID STUART & CO. AMERICAN Produce Commission Merchants, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND. ...

R. V. MONTAGUE & CO. No. 5 WASHINGTON St., VICKSBURG. Commission and Forwarding Merchants. ...

Express Lines.

GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH. A FAST FREIGHT LINE FROM NEW YORK AND BOSTON TO All Points in the West AT REGULAR RAIL ROAD RATES. The Great Western Despatch is a FAST FREIGHT LINE established by the United States Express Company for transporting merchandise from New York and Boston to the West ... Great Western Despatch Freight is shipped via Erie Railway, Lake Shore and M. S. R. R. WITH ONLY ONE TRANSFER Between New York and Chicago, ... M. H. BOVEY, Agent, 311 Broadway, New York. GEO. J. DOCKRAY, Agent, 9 State st., Boston. W. H. PERRY, Supt., Buffalo. L. FOWLER, Agent, 128 Lake Street, Chicago.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARES, Patent Lawyers and Solicitors, Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 454. ...

Hostetter's Bitters

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE A HEALTHY STOMACH SECURES THE HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS AS A Protective and Curative Medicine. FIGURES CANNOT LIE. The statistics of the sales of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS during the year 1863, show that this invaluable stomachic, Alterative and Antibilious preparation has attained a popularity never before enjoyed by a proprietary medicine. ... A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS especially claim the attention of all who desire to be exempted from bodily ailment during those seasons of social enjoyment. ... CAUTION. THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT. In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. ... Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Dry Goods.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO., SUCCESSORS TO COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue, IMPORTERS OF FANCY GOODS, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, FOR CASH. We have in Store, FOR SPRING TRADE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills. Stripes and Denims. Prints, F & M Cassimeres, And Summer Stuff Apron Checks, Bleached Goods, Delaines, FRESH SPRING STYLE OF Dress Goods. Also, a Full Assortment of WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, All of which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Having purchased our Stock previous to January WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to heavy close buyers that cannot fail to please. FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

Removals.

REMOVAL.—As the Building Nos. 44 and 46 Lasalle street is to be raised, I will occupy the Basement, No. 40 Lasalle street, under J. B. Shay's, till about the first of May, when I will return to my old Stand. PETER MACKAY.

REMOVAL. FARGO & BILL, Have removed from 43 Lake street to their new DOUBLE STORE, Nos. 48 & 50 Wabash Avenue, Next south of Cooley, Farwell & Co. We have largely increased our facilities for manufacturing our celebrated KIP AND CALF WARRANTED BOOTS AND SHOES. Having also received a large and well selected stock of desirable goods for the SPRING TRADE. We invite the attention of all Dealers in BOOTS and SHOES to an examination of the same. We continue the CASH SYSTEM, and know that no time House East or West, can compete with us. FARGO & BILL.

Miscellaneous.

KENDALL'S

MOISTENS, BEAUTIFIES, ODERATES, LENGTHENS, INVIGORATES, NOURISHES, EMBELLISHES THE HAIR.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE, IS A RARE COMPOUND OF STIMULATING EXTRACTS FROM FLOWERS, ROOTS AND HERBS, For the Growth, Beauty and Permanent Vigor of THE HAIR. ... "Have never had anything that so perfectly answers the purpose of a hair dressing." WARREN WARD, Esq., 377 Canal street, New York. "After having used your 'Amboline,' I believe it to be the best preparation for the hair ever made." NATHALIE DUMAS, Artiste du Theatre Francais, New York. ... For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. Put up in boxes (containing two bottles.) Price, ONE DOLLAR. Prepared only by KENDALL & CO., 335 Broadway, New York, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 & 26 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO. Terms and Conditions of Commutation On and After February 1st, 1864. BETWEEN CHICAGO AND Halem, Cottage Hill, Babcock's Grove, Danby, Wheaton, Winfield, Junction, Geneva, Wayne, Clintonville, Elgin ... Copies of Rules and Regulations can be obtained on application at the General Ticket Office of the Company. E. B. TALCOTT, General Superintendent. G. M. WHEELER, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

DOCKS TO LEASE ON South Branch Chicago River, ...

TO OWNERS OF RIVER PROPERTY. ... DREDGING AND DOCKING BUSINESS. ... FOX & HOWARD, 245 South Water street.

OILS, OILS, OILS. LINSEED OIL, CARBON OIL, LARD OIL. ... ARMSTRONG & CO., ... No. 185 South Water street.

NOTHING BUT NECK-TIES. At 36 Warren St., NEW YORK. JOBBERS WILL FIND THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NECK-TIES EVER EXHIBITED IN AMERICA. P. D. SMITH & FOWLER, Importers.

46 CLARK STREET, NEAR THE SHERMAN HOUSE. JAMES FOSTER, Jr., & CO., OPTICIANS. ...

To Contractors

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ... Sealed Proposals will be received ... HAY, CORN and OATS ... By order of Capt. J. A. POTTER, Depot Quartermaster.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) ... T. McKISSOCK, Chf. Eng'r and Supt.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE. CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Washington Depot, December 8, 1863. SEALED PROPOSALS are invited ... FORM OF PROPOSAL. ... GUARANTEE. ... D. H. RUCKER, Brigadier General and Quartermaster.

Liquors.

CASSILLY & CO., Distillers, Rectifiers, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, 33 South Water Street, Chicago. ...

Business Cards.

STORRS & MARSH, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS, No. 21 Washington street, rooms 1 and 2, Chicago. Post Office Box 823. HENRY A. STORRS. JOSHUA L. MARSH.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, F. S. Winston, President. Cash Assets, February 1st, 1864, $9,225,119.79. O. CRONKHITE, General Agent for Northern and Central Illinois, No. 57 Clark st., Chicago.

SHERMAN, COOLEY & CO., RECEIVERS OF HIGHWINES. Orders from the country or city, for any quantity promptly filled, at market rates. Office, 44 Lasalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING. SAMUEL S. GREELEY, City Surveyor, ...

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF TALLOW, LARD, BACON, PORK, BEEF, AND General Western Produce. The undersigned pay PARTICULAR ATTENTION to the sale of the above articles, and Consignments sent to them will be PROMPTLY DISPOSED OF AND QUICK RETURNS MADE. ... ABRAM KNIGHT & SONS, 30 Water Street, N. Y. City.

Book Binders.

DEAN & SMEAL, Blank Book Manufacturers AND BOOK BINDERS. ... 148 LAKE STREET, Up Stairs.

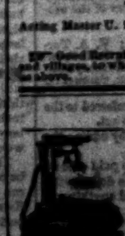
Paints.

CHICAGO PAINT WORKS. White Lead, Zinc White, Colors AND VARNISHES. SHIPMAN & GOODRIDGE, Proprietors, 39 South Water street, Chicago.

For the Army.

NOTICE. Bounty Still Paid by the U. S. Navy. ... JOHN D. HARTY, Acting Master U. S. Navy, Commanding Rendezvous.

Scales.



FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co., 72 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

Medical.

DR. JOHN L. LYON'S FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS, Are the only known remedy that will successfully and invariably restore and regulate the female system, ...

Lyon's Periodical Drops ...

Lyon's Periodical Drops ...

Lyon's Periodical Drops ...

Lyon's Periodical Drops ...

Lyon's Periodical Drops ...

Lyon's Periodical Drops ...

C. G. CLARK & CO., NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, PROPRIETORS. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Chicago, General Western Agents.

Good News for the Unfortunate THE LONG SOUGHT FOR DISCOVERED AT LAST.

CHEROKEE REMEDY AND Cherokee Injection, Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves. ... DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York.

THE GREAT INDIAN MEDICINE, COMPOUNDED FROM Roots, Barks and Leaves, Cherokee Cure! ... C. A. COOK, CHICAGO, General Agent for the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 59 Liberty street, New York. ...

Dr. Sweet's Liniment.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S Infallible Liniment. THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY, FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS. DR. STEPHEN SWEET OF CONNECTICUT, The great natural Bone Setter. ... DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT ...

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 23 Lake St., Chicago, Ill. ...

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1864.

THE CITY.

ESCAPED HANGING.—Charles Wesley Browning, the negro who brutally murdered the youth Willis, on Sherman street, last summer, was taken to the Post House about a week ago, having been seized with the small pox; he is now dead, and has thus escaped the hangman.

A LEGION CELEBRATION.—The collation taken up at the anniversary meeting of the Sheridan Aid Society at the First Baptist Society, at their church, last Sabbath evening, resulted in adding $300 to the Society's funds. Several gentlemen agreed to pay five dollars per month to the Society until the close of the war.

LEAGUE MEETING.—The 11th and 12th Ward Leagues will hold a mass meeting at their Hall on Milwaukee avenue on this (Tuesday evening.) Let there be a large attendance; the campaign is already opened by the enemies of the Government; it is time its friends were organizing for its support.

CHICAGO TO NASHVILLE DIRECT.—Messrs. Ramsey, Bro., & Co., of this city, have loading twenty-five canal boats with oats for the army of the Cumberland. They will carry 120,000 bushels. They will be towed direct to Nashville, Tennessee—via the Illinois, Mississippi, Ohio and Cumberland Rivers.

Memo. There have over one million bushels of oats now in store for the use of the Government.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The Building Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have purchased the Baptist Church property, 84x60 feet, as recommended by the Association at a meeting held some three weeks ago. Subscriptions are coming in freely, the plans will be advertised for in a few days, and every preparation is being made for the erection of an edifice that will be an ornament to the city.

THE IRISH NATIONAL FAIR.—Gigantic preparations are being made by the Fenian Brotherhood, for the Grand Irish National Fair. Governor Julius White has sent one of his characteristic letters of approbation, containing $20. Gen. Pleasanton sends a very complimentary letter, enclosing a donation. A meeting of Irish ladies was held yesterday, at Tremont Hall, to make arrangements for waiting on the tables. The Secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood is in daily receipt of numerous letters from all parts of the country, conveying complimentary expressions in favor of the coming Fair.

MASONS AND BRICKLAYERS' WAGES.—The Masons and Bricklayers in this city are strengthening their Society organizations, and preparing to ask for an increase of wages the ensuing season. Last year they received $3, and $3.25 per day. We learn that the new rates will be $3.50 and $3. The high prices of provisions bear hard upon these mechanics, as they are without employment during all the winter months, and are obliged to save enough of their summer's income to keep their families through the cold season.

ARRIVALS OF SOLDIERS.—Fifteen men of the 1st Illinois regiment, detailed from nine different companies to bring forty-four rebel prisoners to Camp Douglas, arrived here yesterday morning with Brig. General Sheridan.

At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one hundred and thirty-six of the 5th Illinois cavalry arrived at the Soldiers' Rest, where dinner was provided for them. They left for Washington at 5 o'clock in the evening.

Six hundred and fifty of the 50th Infantry, and a number of the 97th Infantry, are expected to arrive in the city to-day.

FRACAS AMONG DROVERS.—Yesterday afternoon John Galvan was charged before Justice Moore with committing an assault upon the person of Michael Dunn. The parties are both drovers at the Fort Wayne Stock Yards, and yesterday morning they had a dispute of nothing for their little remuneration, telling him that he was disgracing the "profession." Three or four other individuals of similar opinion united with the defendant, and gave Dunn a severe thrashing, and Dunn did not seem to be a principal offender, he was only fined $1 and costs. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the others.

FIRE AT THE CATHOLIC COLLEGE.—The old wooden building attached to the college at the block bounded by Cass, Superior and Wolcott street and Chicago avenue, and which has till lately been the location of the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, was discovered to be on fire about half past 9 o'clock last evening. The west end of the building and the roof were consumed. The loss can scarcely be estimated, but will not probably exceed $500. The College exercises will not be seriously interfered with, as the family has just removed to the new brick building immediately to the South. The wooden building was only partially occupied, and would soon have been entirely vacated.

PUBLISHING BUTCHERS.—Patrick Cash and Kern Cash, two brothers who keep a butcher shop on Illinois street, were charged, before Justice Moore yesterday, with assaulting Richard C. Kelly, also a purveyor of animal food to the community. Patrick Cash and Kelly have long had slight differences, which on Saturday night they determined to settle by an assault. Patrick's brother, believing the pugilistic engagement, for some time obviated so "backer," by finding this position to possess no little sensitiveness, joined in the attack on Kelly, in violation of all rules of the P. R., severely injuring the pugilist's physiognomy. The prisoners were remanded until next Monday, being bound over in the sum of $200 each.

SUPPOSED ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Sunday night a gentleman who is suffering from nervous spasms was brought to the Police headquarters from the First Baptist church on the other corner of Lasalle street, where she had been attend. Dr. J. A. Hallmann attended to the patient, and she was soon put on artificial respiration, the presence of police, administered the proper remedies with successful results. The patient though still in a precarious condition, was at last accounts, recovering. From papers found in the lady's pocket, her name appears to be Emma J. Smith. She came to Chicago in search of employment as a music teacher, but seems to have been so far unsuccessful. In a letter written to her brother, and directed to Ann street, New York, she states that she is in distress, being in arrears for board. At present the girl is in kind hands, where she will be cared for, and should the future be so exposed to the many temptations thrown in the way of destitute females in all large cities. Among those who have manifested lively sympathies for the lady are Alderman Tinsworth and wife. Miss Smith is about 22 years old, good looking, being of medium height, and having fair complexion and auburn hair.

PERSONAL.—We announce with sincere pleasure the fact that ADOLPH RAUBACK, the distinguished musician and teacher of music, will hereafter make Chicago his home. Mr. Rauback, as our readers know, has long resided in New York. He is familiar in almost every household by his secret quartettes, and other excellent compositions he has made to music as well as to general members. Standing in the front rank of American composers, and having already achieved a permanent fame by his compositions, which are of no meretricious order, it is a compliment to our musical taste that he is come among us to remain. Chicago is rapidly advancing in these matters. You can easily trace the front rank of American composers, and having already achieved a permanent fame by his compositions, which are of no meretricious order, it is a compliment to our musical taste that he is come among us to remain. Chicago is rapidly advancing in these matters. You

THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

Addresses by C. W. Hawley, J. A. Sleeper, H. Ou Mann and Mark Walker—at Warner's Hall.

Pursuant to a call, a large and appreciative audience was assembled last evening at Warner's Hall to listen to the remarks of J. A. Sleeper, Esq., and other eloquent speakers, on the present aspect of national affairs.

The Chair was taken by James Miller, Esq., who stated the object of the meeting, and then called upon C. W. Hawley, who, amid loud applause, gave a brief history of the Rebellion, showing how it had grown and showed up the present position of the Democratic party.

The chairman then introduced J. A. Sleeper, Esq., who, amid prolonged applause, stated that it would not be amiss to look back upon our government, and by doing this, we could readily see if we have lost or gained during the interval. The basis of the United States is so solidly founded, that it can endure forever, but as the principles which favored its basis were not adopted in its erection, we have consequently our present position. Slavery is the rock upon which the Rebellion, and the hodge of the rebels is to find a great slave government. Calhoun, when inaugurated in Congress, said, because Old Hickory was President and not a Southerner, his friends thought Calhoun then in abeyance for calling the whole South on the slave question, and we now see the result of such a thought. The Democratic party has come to either get possession of the Government, or failing in that, to rule it. In 1854, Douglas, in the Nebraska Bill and the repeal to the Supreme Court in relation to the slave question, and the political state of the country at that time were fully canvassed. Douglas, at Springfield, stated that all farmers of the North, and the friends of freedom having settled the Territory of Nebraska, and with the aid of Stephen A. Douglas, the Lecompton bill was defeated. This defeat was distrous to slavery, and it marked the low water mark of its power commenced to crumble. Slavery is now passing through its last struggle. Your Committee would further recommend that all the timbers used for construction of a bridge be branded so as to render it impossible to decay, which can be done at an expense of about five dollars per thousand feet.

Your Committee would further suggest that the bridge be repaired, and that the Chicago, Rock Island and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne railroad for information on the subject of repairing, as he has had considerable experience in building bridges.

Your Committee would recommend the passage of the ensuing ordinance, submitted by the Board of Public Works.

Your Committee would further report that they have conferred with the West Side Railway Company, concerning the rebuilding of Randolph street bridge, and have received from them, a proposition, which we herewith present, to give $1000 towards defraying the expense of building the bridge.

An ordinance authorizing the construction of a bridge at Randolph street, and a temporary loan for the cost of the same.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that the Commissioner of Public Works are hereby authorized to remove the bridge across Chicago River at Randolph street, now in a dilapidated and unsafe condition, and to replace the same by a new wooden cross bridge to be built according to plans and specifications prepared by said Board.

SEC. 2. That to provide for the expense of the foregoing, the sum of $6,000 is hereby appropriated from the city treasury.

SEC. 3. That the Mayor and Comptroller are hereby authorized and directed to borrow a sum of money not exceeding $4,000, for a term not exceeding one year, at the rate of not exceeding ten per cent per annum, and to pay the principal and interest of said loan to the purposes of the foregoing section.

REPORT ON THE BRIDGE.

The following is the report of the City Superintendent:

GENTLEMEN: I have this day made an examination of the old Randolph street wooden bridge. I found by boring into the timber in several places, that they consist of a mere shell on the outside, while the inside is entirely decayed. The shell varies in thickness from one-half inch to two inches; this examination was made on Saturday, on the under side of the arch or chord; the top surface show very plainly the decayed condition of the timber without boring. I tested several places with the bodkin to sounding and rotten. This shell when the bodkin is sounding and rotten, for two inches three examinations by boring were made